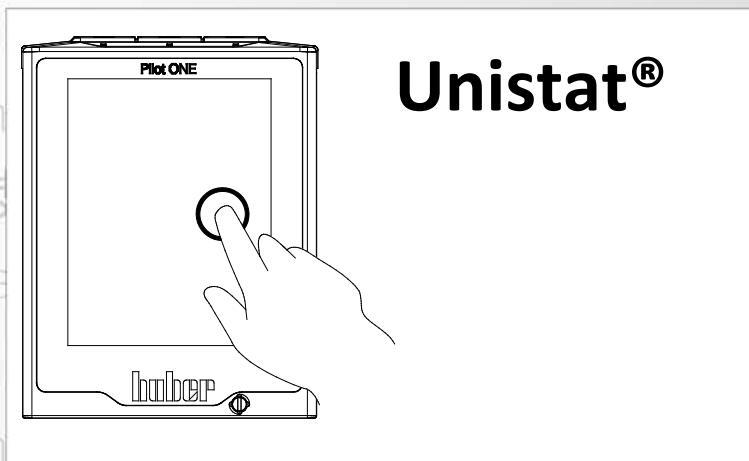




# Inspired by temperature

Betriebsanleitung · Operation manual · Manual de instrucciones · Manuel d'utilisation · Manuale de d'uso · 사용 설명서 · Manual de instruções · Инструкция по эксплуатации · Kullanım talimatı · 操作说明书 · Betriebsanweisung · Manual de instrucciones · 사용 설명서 · Инструкция по эксплуатации · Kullanım talimatı · 操作说明书 · Betriebsanweisung · Manual de instrucciones · 사용 설명서 · Инструкция по эксплуатации · Kullanım talimatı · 操作说明书



**This documentation does not contain a device-specific technical appendix.**

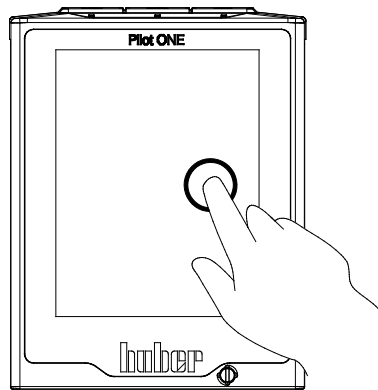
You can request the full operating instructions from [info@huber-online.com](mailto:info@huber-online.com). Please give the model designation and serial number of your temperature control unit in your e-mail.

**huber**



# huber

OPERATION MANUAL



**Unistat<sup>®</sup>**



# Unistat®

## Pilot ONE®

This operation manual is a translation of the original operation manual.  
Also for models with emergency stop switch (optional).

### VALID FOR:

#### TABLE-TOP MODELS

Unistat tango®

Unistat® 40x

Unistat® 705

#### FREE-STANDING MODELS

Unistat® 4xx

Unistat® 5xx

Unistat® 6xx

Unistat® 8xx

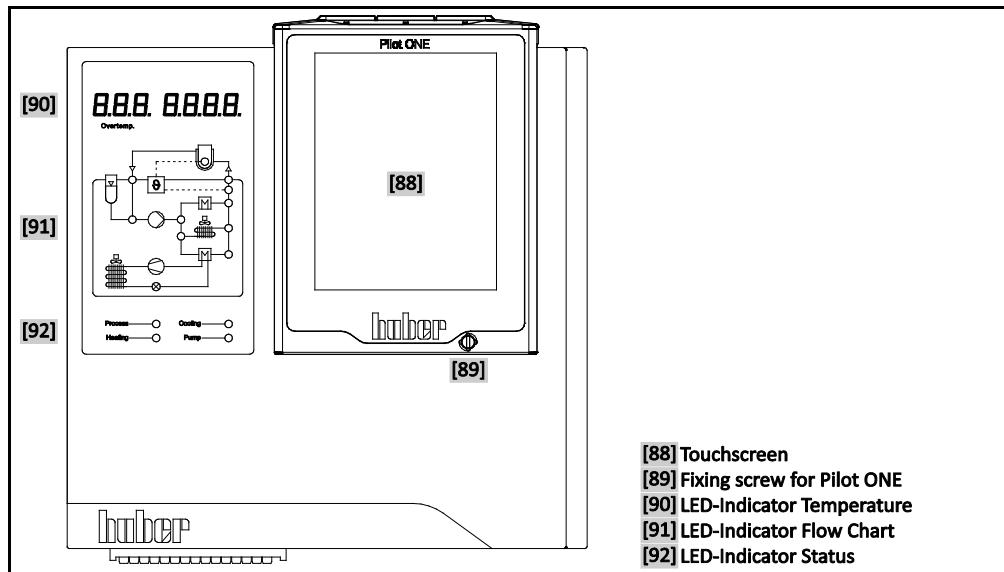
Unistat® 9xx

Unistat® 10x5

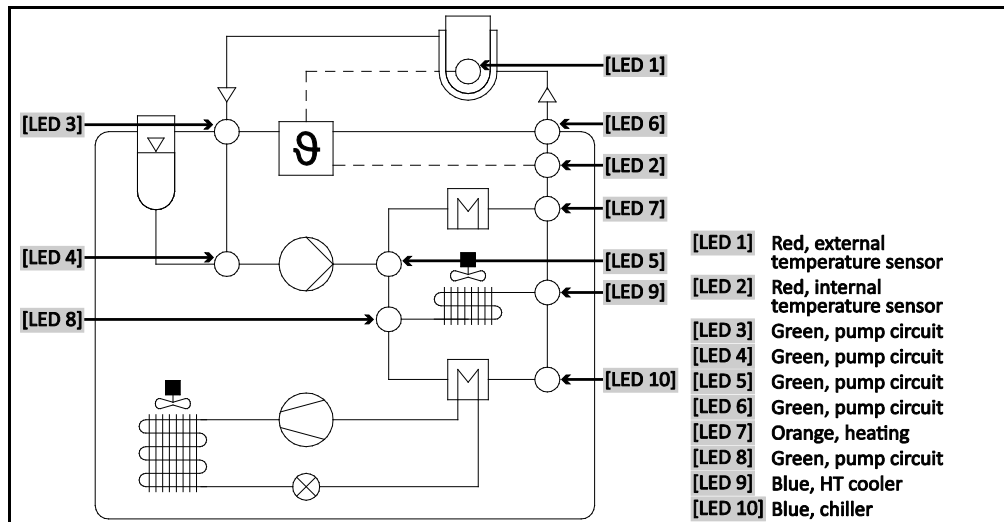
Abbreviations used in model names:

Without = with air cooling, P = stronger pump, w = with water cooling, wl = with water/air cooling

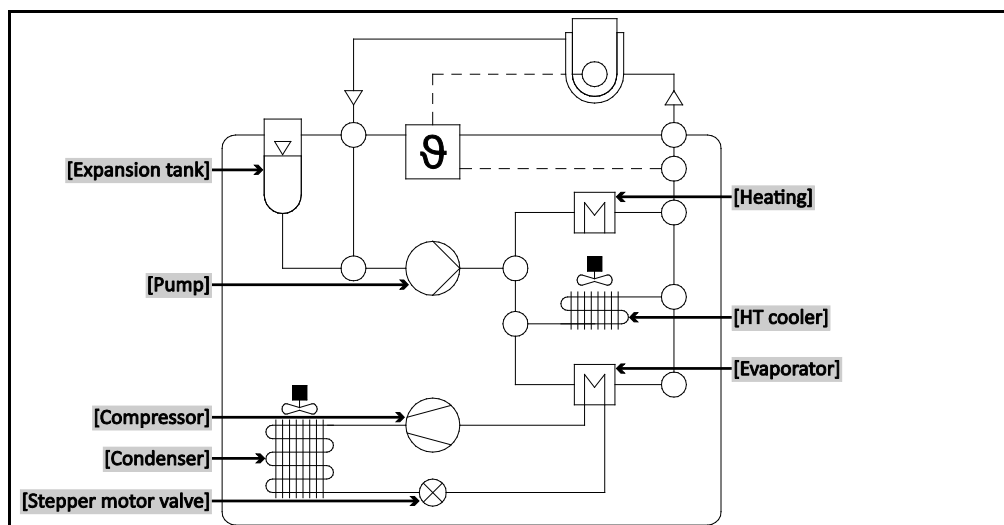
“Unistat Control ONE”  
and „Pilot ONE”



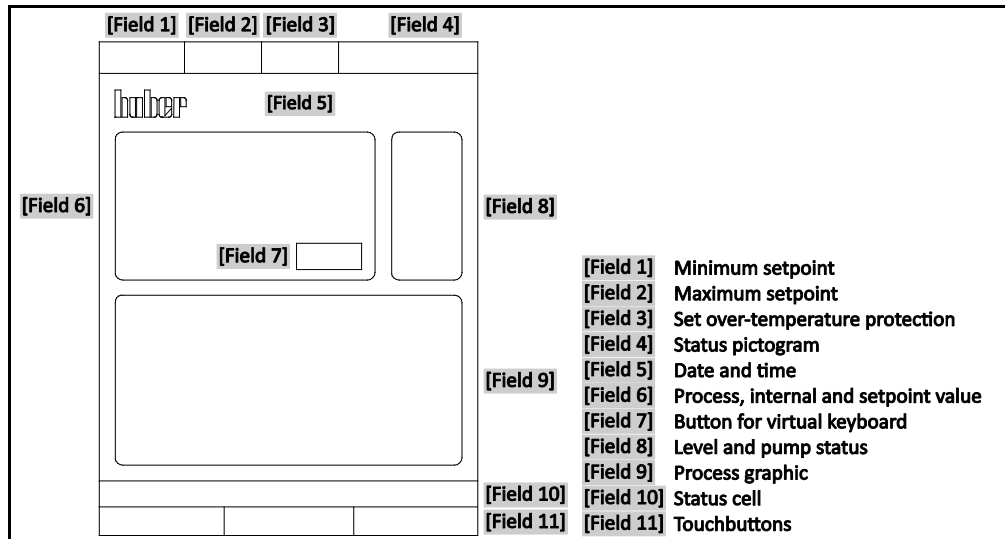
Description of the  
LEDs in the flow dia-  
gram



Components illustrat-  
ed in the  
LED flow diagram



Layout of the "Home" screen



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## Foreword

Dear Customer,

Thank you for choosing a temperature control unit from Peter Huber Kältemaschinenbau AG. You have made a good choice. Thank you for your trust.

Please read the operation manual carefully before putting the unit into operation. Strictly follow all notes and safety instructions.

Follow the operation manual with regard to transport, start-up, operation, maintenance, repair, storage and disposal of the temperature control unit.

We fully warrant the temperature control unit for the specified normal operation.

The models listed on page 5 are referred to in this operation manual as temperature control units and Peter Huber Kältemaschinenbau AG as Huber company or Huber.

Liability for errors and misprints excluded.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Details on the declaration of conformity

**CE** The equipment complies with the basic health and safety requirements of the European Directives listed below:

- Machinery Directive
- Low Voltage Directive
- EMC Directive

## 1.2 Safety

### 1.2.1 Symbols used for Safety Instructions

Safety instructions are marked by the below combinations of pictograms and signal words. The signal word describes the classification of the residual risk when disregarding the operation manual.



Denotes an immediate hazardous situation that will result in death or serious injuries.



Denotes a general hazardous situation that may result in death or serious injuries.



Denotes a hazardous situation that can result in injury.



Denotes a situation that can result in property material damage.

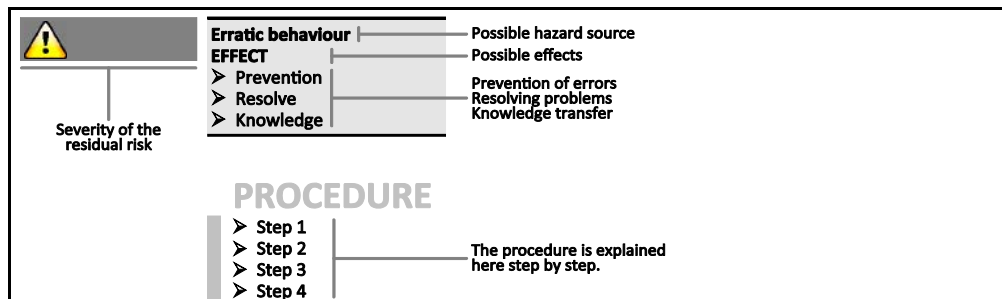


Denotes important notes and usable hints.



Notes in conjunction with Ex px cabinets.






Safety information and procedure



The safety information in this operation manual is designed to protect the responsible body, the operator and the equipment from damage. Safety instructions appear at the beginning of each chapter and before instructions. First inform yourself about any residual risks due to misuse before you start an operation.

## 1.2.2 Representation of safety identifiers

The following pictograms are used as safety identifiers. The table gives an overview of the safety identifier used here.

Identifier	Description
<b>Mandatory sign</b>	
	- Observe the instructions
<b>Warning sign</b>	
	- General warning sign - observe the instructions
	- Warning of electrical voltage
	- Warning of hot surface
	- Warning of flammable substances

## 1.2.3 Proper operation



**DANGER**

**Operating the temperature control unit in a potentially explosive area**

**DEATH THROUGH EXPLOSION**

- Do NOT install or start up the temperature control unit within an ATEX zone.



**WARNING**

**Improper use**

**SERIOUS INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE**

- Store the operation manual where it is easy to access in close proximity to the temperature control unit.
- Only adequately qualified operators may work with the temperature control unit.
- Operators must be trained before handling the temperature control unit.
- Check that the operators have read and understood the operation manual.
- Define precise responsibilities of the operators.
- Personal protective equipment must be provided to the operators.
- Be sure to follow the responsible body's safety rules to protect life and limb and to limit damages!

**NOTE**

**Modifications to the temperature control unit by third-parties**

**DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- Do not allow third parties to make technical modifications to the temperature control unit.
- The EU declaration of conformity becomes invalid if any modifications are made to the temperature control unit without the approval of Huber.
- Only specialists trained by Huber may carry out modifications, repairs or maintenance work.
- **The following must be observed without fail:**
- Only use the temperature control unit in a fault-free condition!
- Have the start-up and repairs carried out by specialists only!
- Do not ignore, bypass, dismantle or disconnect any safety devices!

The temperature control unit must not be used for any purposes other than temperature control in accordance with the operation manual.

The temperature control unit is manufactured for industrial use. The temperature control unit maintains the temperature of certain applications, including glass or metal reactors or other expedient items in laboratories and industry. Flow-through coolers and calibration baths must be used only in combination with Huber temperature control units. Thermal fluids suitable for the overall system are used. The chilling and heating capacity is provisioned at the pump connections or - where present - in the tempering bath. The technical specification of the temperature control unit is given in the data sheet (from page 101 in section »Annex«). The temperature control unit must be installed, configured and operated according to the handling instructions in this operating manual. Failure to comply with the operation manual is deemed improper use. The temperature control unit conforms to state-of-the-art technology and the recognized safety regulations. Safety devices are built into your temperature control unit.

#### 1.2.4 Reasonably foreseeable misuse

##### NOTE

The temperature control unit is operated outside of its specifications

##### MATERIAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY PREMATURE AGING / MATERIAL FATIGUE OF THE PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER

- Do not **permanently** operate the temperature control unit together with **very dynamic** and **high** temperature changes recurring in **short intervals**.
- The **guarantee will expire** if the temperature control unit is exposed to this type of application.
- Huber offers tried and tested technical solutions for these types of applications.



Without an Ex px cabinet, the temperature control unit is **NOT** protected against explosion and must **NOT** be installed or put into operation within an ATEX Zone. When operating the temperature control unit in conjunction with an Ex px cabinet, the information in the annex (Section ATEX operation) must be observed and followed. This annex is only provided for temperature control units delivered with an Ex px cabinet. If this annex is missing, please immediately contact the Customer Support of Huber (the telephone number is provided on page 100 in Section »Contact data«).

##### INFORMATION

The temperature control units Unistat tango (w/wl), Unistat 405(w), Unistat 410(w) und Unistat 705(w) do not have a plate heat exchanger.

Use with medical devices (e.g. in Vitro diagnostic procedure) or for direct foodstuff temperature control is **NOT** permissible.

The temperature control unit must **NOT** be used for any purposes other than temperature control in accordance with the operation manual.

The manufacturer accepts **NO** liability for damage caused by **technical modifications** to the temperature control unit, **improper handling** or use of the temperature control unit if the operation manual is **not observed**.

## 1.3 Responsible bodies and operators – Obligations and requirements

### 1.3.1 Obligations of the responsible body

The operation manual is to be stored where it is easy to access in close proximity to the temperature control unit. Only adequately qualified operators (e.g. chemists, CTA, physicists etc.) are permitted to work with the temperature control unit. Operators must be trained before handling the temperature control unit. Check that the operators have read and understood the operation manual. Define precise responsibilities of the operators. Personal protective equipment must be provided to the operators.

- The responsible body must install a condensation water / thermal fluid drip tray below the temperature control unit.
- The responsible body must check whether national regulations require the mandatory installation of a drain tray for the installation area of the temperature control unit/the entire system.
- Our temperature control unit complies with all applicable safety standards.



- Your system, which uses our temperature control unit, must be as safe.
- The responsible body must design the system to ensure it is safe.
- Huber is not responsible for the safety of your system. The responsible body is responsible for the safety of the system.
- Although the temperature control unit provided by Huber meets all the applicable safety standards, integration into a system may give rise to hazards that are characteristic of the other system's design and beyond the control of Huber.
- It is the responsibility of the system integrator to ensure that the overall system, into which this temperature control unit is integrated, is safe.
- The **>Mains isolator<** [36] (if present) may be provided with a facility to lock the main isolator in the off position to facilitate safe system installation and maintenance of the temperature control unit. It is the responsibility of the responsible body to develop any lock-out/tag-out procedure in accordance with local regulations (e.g. CFR 1910.147 for the US).

### 1.3.1.1 Proper disposal of resources and consumables

Do comply with all national disposal regulations applicable for you. Contact your local waste management company for any questions concerning disposal.

Overview	Material / Aids	Disposal / Cleaning
	Packing material	Keep the packaging material for future use (e.g. transport).
	Thermal fluid	Please refer to the safety data sheet of the thermal fluid used for information on its proper disposal. Use the original thermal fluid container when disposing it.
	Filling accessories, e.g. beaker	Clean the filling accessories for reuse. Make sure that the materials and cleaning agents used are properly disposed of.
	Aids such as towels, cleaning cloths	Tools used to take up spilled thermal fluid must be disposed of in the same fashion as the thermal fluid itself. Tools used for cleaning must be disposed of depending on the cleaning agent used.
	Cleaning agents such as stainless steel cleaning agents, sensitive-fabrics detergents	Please refer to the safety data sheet of the cleaning agent used for information on its proper disposal. Use the original containers when disposing of large quantities of cleaning agents.
	Consumables such as air filter mats, temperature control hoses	Please refer to the safety data sheet of the consumables used for information on their proper disposal.

### 1.3.1.2 Temperature control unit with natural refrigerants (NR)



**WARNING**

**Over 8 g refrigerant per m<sup>3</sup> room air**

**DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY DUE TO EXPLOSION**

- Observe the rating plate (amount of natural refrigerant contained) and the room size (maximum room concentration of natural refrigerant in case of leakage) when installing the temperature control unit.
- Over 8 g refrigerant per m<sup>3</sup> room air: A gas warning sensor must be fitted and functioning.
- The gas warning sensor must be calibrated and maintained at regular intervals (between 6 and 12 months).
- The temperature control unit is not approved for operation **in an ATEX zone**.

Huber products with natural refrigerants work with numerous proven, safe and highly-sustainable technologies. The relevant standards and regulations for temperature control units with natural refrigerants contain a number of stipulations, the importance of complying with which is set out below. Also observe on page 15 the section **»Proper operation«**.

Huber temperature control units are constructed to be permanently sealed and are carefully checked for leak tightness. Temperature control units with more than 150 g natural refrigerant are equipped with an additional gas warning sensor. To find out whether your temperature control unit is equipped with a gas warning sensor, refer to the data sheet from page 101 in section **»Annex«**.

The fill quantity of your temperature control unit is stated on the data sheet (from page 101 in section »Annex«) or on the rating plate on the rear of the temperature control unit. Observe page 28, section »Ambient conditions« and page 30, section »Installation conditions«.

Classifying the application field

Class of application field	Application field	Example of the installation location	Max. quantity of refrigerant	AND	Max. permissible quantity above ground level (GL)
A	General	Publicly accessible area in a public building	8 g/m <sup>3</sup> ambient air		1.5 kg
B	Monitored	Laboratories			2.5 kg
C	Access only for authorized persons	Production equipment			10.0 kg
Temperature control units with <b>more than 1 kg</b> refrigerant <b>must not be installed below ground level (GL)</b> .					

#### Temperature control units with up to 150 g natural refrigerant

- The temperature control unit has been constructed to the requirements of EU and EFTA countries.
- Use the table as guidance for classifying the application field. Respect the max. refrigerant quantity stated therein.

#### Temperature control units WITH pre-installed gas warning sensor and > 150 g natural refrigerant

- The temperature control unit has been constructed to the requirements of EU and EFTA countries.
- Use the table as guidance for classifying the application field. Respect the max. refrigerant quantity or the permissible highest quantity above ground level (GL) stated therein.
- **Ventilation with optional supply and exhaust air connection:** Use the temperature control unit's supply and exhaust air connection to connect it to the building's exhaust system (see wiring diagram from page 101 in Section »Annex«). First, remove the cover to the air inlet connection; an air filter mat is installed behind it. This air filter mat must be checked / replaced at regular intervals so that the air flowing into the temperature control unit is not reduced (see page 87, Section »Function check and visual inspection«). Connect the building's exhaust system with the temperature control unit's exhaust air port. The cover of the supply air port **must not be removed** if the exhaust system provided in a building is not used.
- The mounting plate for mounting a gas warning sensor is located inside the temperature control unit in the vicinity of the **>Cable entry gas warning sensor< [100]**.
- For the position of the **>Cable entry gas warning sensor< [100]**, please refer to the wiring diagram from page 101 in Section »Annex«.
- Additional information on the pre-installed gas detection sensor:
  - The built-in gas detection sensor enables a **safety shutdown at 20% of the lower explosive limit via a power disconnect relay that is to be installed by the responsible body**. The temperature control unit is thus switched off early and safely in case of fault.
  - A **24 V DC external power supply** must be available for the pre-installed gas warning sensor. The alarm output of the gas warning sensor uses a 4 - 20 mA signal. Please refer to the data sheet of the gas warning sensor for further technical information. A **separate processing unit is available as an accessory** for the control of the power disconnect relay. The processing unit provides a potential-free switching contact and simultaneously supplies power to and analyzes the gas warning sensor. Both variants require the responsible body to provide the necessary dimensioning and installation. Please refer to the data sheet of the gas warning sensor for the technical installation information. The alarm of the gas detection system can be connected to the responsible body's alarm control unit. The responsible body is responsible for this and other measures.
  - The responsible body is responsible for the **calibration of the gas detection sensor** prior to initial operation and the observance of calibration and maintenance intervals specified in the operating manual. We recommend to set calibration and maintenance intervals between 6 and 12 months if no information is provided. For increased safety requirements, shorter intervals can be specified. On request, we will recommend a specialist company to carry out calibration and maintenance.

### Temperature control units WITHOUT pre-installed gas warning sensor and > 150 g natural refrigerant



#### WARNING

#### Over 8 g refrigerant per m<sup>3</sup> room air

#### DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY DUE TO EXPLOSION

- Observe the rating plate (amount of natural refrigerant contained) and the room size (maximum room concentration of natural refrigerant in case of leakage) when installing the temperature control unit.
- Over 8 g refrigerant per m<sup>3</sup> room air: A gas warning sensor must be fitted and functioning.
- The gas warning sensor must be calibrated and maintained at regular intervals (between 6 and 12 months).
- The temperature control unit is not approved for operation **in an ATEX zone**.

- The temperature control unit has been constructed to the requirements of EU and EFTA countries.
- Use the table as guidance for classifying the application field. Respect the max. refrigerant quantity or the permissible highest quantity above ground level (GL) stated therein.
- **Ventilation with optional supply and exhaust air connection:** Use the temperature control unit's supply and exhaust air connection to connect it to the building's exhaust system (see wiring diagram from page 101 in Section »Annex«). First, remove the cover to the air inlet connection; an air filter mat is installed behind it. This air filter mat must be checked / replaced at regular intervals so that the air flowing into the temperature control unit is not reduced (see page 87, Section »Function check and visual inspection«). Connect the building's exhaust system with the temperature control unit's exhaust air port. The cover of the supply air port **must not be removed** if the exhaust system provided in a building is not used.
- **NO gas warning sensor is installed in this temperature control unit!** Make sure that the installation site of the temperature control unit is sufficiently protected in the event of malfunction. These include:
  - Installation of a gas warning sensor for the building (room monitoring).
  - Permanent ventilation of the temperature control unit and/or the installation site.
  - All-pole disconnection in the event of malfunction of the temperature control unit.

#### 1.3.1.3 Temperature control units with fluorinated greenhouse gases/refrigerants

**F gases regulation (EC) No. 517/2014** of April 16, 2014, on fluorinated greenhouse gases, and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 842/2006.

These regulations deal with all systems that contain fluorinated refrigerants. The substances dealt with in Directive (EC) No. 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 that deplete the ozone layer are excluded (CFC/HCFC).

The directive regulates the reduction of the emission, utilization, recovery, and destruction of certain fluorinated greenhouse gases. It also regulates the identification and disposal of products and devices that contain these gases. Since July 4, 2007, responsible bodies must check their stationary refrigeration systems for leaks at regular intervals, and have any leaks eliminated immediately.

Directive (EC) No. 303/2008 contains stipulations on the training and certification of companies and personnel that are permitted to execute the specified activities.

#### Obligations of the responsible bodies:

- Directive (EC) No. 842/2006 already imposed a number of obligations upon responsible bodies regarding certain fluorinated greenhouse gases. The new Ordinance on Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases upholds these to a large extent. Some duties are added while others are designed differently by this new ordinance. Please refer to the text of this ordinance for a complete overview of the individual responsibilities of responsible bodies.
- General obligation to reduce emissions.
- Only certified companies may maintain, repair or decommission refrigeration systems. The responsible bodies must verify that these companies are certified.
- Regular leak tests of stationary refrigeration systems by certified personnel (such as Huber service engineers). The required test interval is based on the refrigerant filling capacity and the type of refrigerant, converted to CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.
- Responsibility of responsible bodies operating a plant to recover F-gases by certified personnel.

- Obligatory documentation requirement in the refrigeration system’s operation manual, specifying type and volume of refrigerant used or recovered. The responsible body must keep the records for at least 5 years after their creation and present it to the responsible authority upon request.
- Temperature control units with natural refrigerants (NR) are exempt from this Directive.
- Please refer to the data sheet or name plate of your temperature control unit for the quantity and type of refrigerant.
- Additional information about the definition of the inspection interval can be found on our website.

### 1.3.2 Requirements for operators

Work on the temperature control unit is reserved for appropriately qualified specialists, who have been assigned and trained by the responsible body to do so. Operators must be at least 18 years old. Under 18-year olds may operate the temperature control unit only under the supervision of a qualified specialist. The operator is responsible vis-a-vis third-parties in the work area.

### 1.3.3 Obligations of the operators

Carefully read the operation manual before operating the temperature control unit. Please observe the safety instructions. When operating the temperature control unit, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g. safety goggles, protective gloves, non-slip shoes).

## 1.4 General information

### 1.4.1 Description of workstation

The workstation is located at the control panel in front of the temperature control unit. The workstation is determined by the customer’s connected peripheries. Accordingly, it must be designed safe by the responsible body. The workstation design also depends on the applicable requirements of the German occupational health and safety regulations [BetrSichV] and the risk analysis for the workstation.

### 1.4.2 Safety devices to DIN 12876

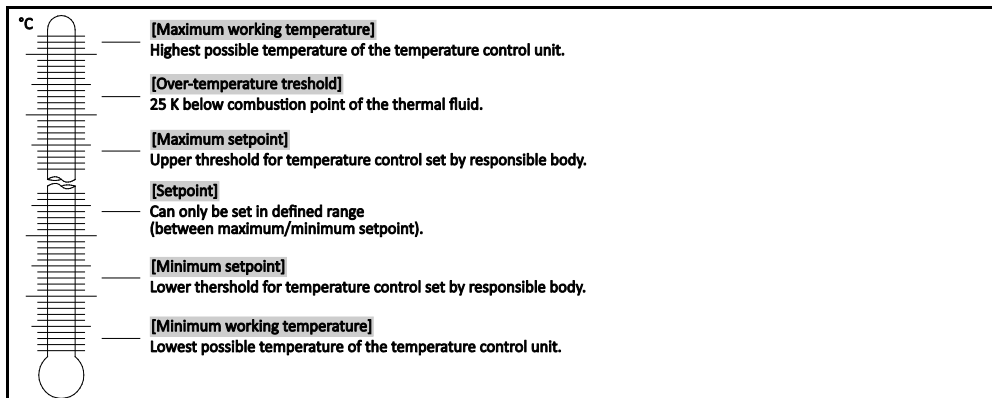
The rating of your temperature control unit is stated on the data sheet in the appendix.

Rating of laboratory thermostats and laboratory baths

Classification	Temperature control medium	Technical requirements	Identification <sup>d)</sup>
I	Non-combustible <sup>a)</sup>	Overheat protection <sup>c)</sup>	NFL
II	Combustible <sup>b)</sup>	Adjustable overheat protection	FL
III	Combustible <sup>b)</sup>	Adjustable overtemperature protection and additional low-level protection	FL

<sup>a)</sup> Usually water; other fluids only if non-combustible even within the temperature range of an individual fault.  
<sup>b)</sup> The temperature control media must have a combustion point of  $\geq 65$  °C.  
<sup>c)</sup> The overheat protection can, for instance, can be realized using a suitable fill level sensor or a suitable temperature limiter.  
<sup>d)</sup> Optional at the choice of the manufacturer.

Overview of the temperature thresholds



### Combined electronic low level and overtemperature protection

This temperature control unit has been equipped with an electronic overtemperature protection and low-level protection. Instead of a mechanical float switch, temperature sensors are employed on the surface of the heating coils. These sensors monitor overtemperature at this potential ignition source, thus ensuring the controller regulates the heating coil temperatures below the critical temperature (combustion point of the thermal fluid). An appropriate message is output via the **>Touchscreen< [88]**.

There is no longer a need for mechanical tools to set the trigger values of the overtemperature protection. It is replaced by a software engineering tool. The threshold value for the overtemperature protection can be set only if a code, randomly generated by "Pilot ONE", is entered correctly. As with the mechanical tool, accidental settings are thus prevented.

### Low level protection

Low level protection is achieved via a pressure sensor in the fluid circuit. The pump ensures, together with the thermal fluid, the requisite pressure at the pressure sensor. Air in the system (fill level too low, inadequately vented) prevents the pressure from reaching value specified at the pressure sensor. Temperature control and circulation are interrupted.

### Overtemperature protection (for temperature control units with heating)

Mechanical tools are no longer required for setting the trip values for the overtemperature protection. A software tool is used instead. The threshold value for the overtemperature protection can be set only if a code randomly generated by "Pilot ONE" beforehand is entered correctly. As with the mechanical tool, accidental settings are thus prevented. The type of overtemperature protection function and of low level protection depends on the temperature control unit.

### Process safety

This type of overtemperature protection is driven by a desire for further protection of operator and system. Protective devices typically disconnect all poles when reaching the overtemperature protection trigger value. This may result in more heat being fed into the process (e.g. exothermic reaction) than the existing cooling machine is able to cool as the overtemperature protection trigger value is usually set above the controller setpoint. Turning off the temperature control unit eliminates the possibility to extract heat from the process. The temperature could therefore rise further and system components could be heated up above their rated temperatures, e.g. could cause danger to life and limb by rupture of the material or phase transitions from liquid to gaseous state. Reaching the trigger value is recognized in the **Process Safety** mode by the controller at the overtemperature protection, which then releases cooling. This mode requires the compressor to be set to **Permanently ON** ([System Settings] > [Power/ECO Settings] > [Compressor ON/OFF/AUTO] > [Permanently ON]). Even if the temperature continues to rise, the cooling machine will use its maximum cooling capacity to keep any further increase in temperature as low as possible. You must observe page 54 of section **»Setting the overtemperature protection«**.

### 1.4.3 Further protective devices

#### INFORMATION

Emergency strategy – isolate the power supply!

To determine the type of switch or switch combination your temperature control unit is equipped with, please refer to the connection sketch starting on page 101 in the section »Annex«.

**Temperature control units with >Mains isolator< [36] (red/yellow or gray):** Turn the >Mains isolator< [36] to the "0" position!

**Temperature control units with >Mains isolator< [36] (red/yellow) and additional >Appliance switch< [37] (gray):** Turn the >Mains isolator< [36] to the "0" position! Then turn the >Appliance switch< [37] to the "0" position!

**Temperature control units with >Mains isolator< [36] (gray) and >Emergency stop switch< [70] (red/yellow):** Press the >Emergency stop switch< [70]. Then turn the >Mains isolator< [36] to the "0" position!

**Temperature control units with >Mains switch< [37]:** Power supply via socket: Disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply. Then turn the >Mains isolator< [37] to the "0" position! Power supply via hard wiring: Disconnect the power supply by means of the building's circuit breaker. Then turn the >Mains isolator< [37] to the "0" position!

**Temperature control units without a switch or inside a protective housing:** Connection via socket: Disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply. Connection via hard wiring: Disconnect the power supply by means of the building's circuit breaker.

#### 1.4.3.1 Power interruption

Following a power outage (or when switching on the temperature control unit), this function can be used to determine how the temperature control unit is supposed to respond. This response can be determined via "Pilot ONE".

**OFF/Standby** (Default setting)

After turning the temperature control unit on, thermoregulation is started only after manual input.

**ON / Temp. control active**

After turning on the temperature control unit, thermoregulation is always started. An INFO appears for a few seconds. This provides for suppressing the automatic start.

**Only valid for temperature control units with an emergency stop switch (optional):**

After installing the >Emergency stop switch< [70], automatic starting of the temperature control process is **not possible** when turning on the temperature control unit.

**Power Failure Auto**

If temperature control is active during a power outage, the process will automatically continue after the power outage.

**Only valid for temperature control units with an emergency stop switch (optional):**

After installing the >Emergency stop switch< [70], automatic continuation of the temperature control process is **not possible** after a power outage.

#### 1.4.3.2 Alarm functions

An alarm is a system state that signals unfavorable process conditions. The temperature control unit can be programmed so that the plant operator is warned when defined limit values are exceeded.

The response of the temperature control unit to an alarm can be determined. Possible responses are: Switch off temperature control or control temperature to a safe setpoint (2nd setpoint).

#### 1.4.3.3 Warning messages

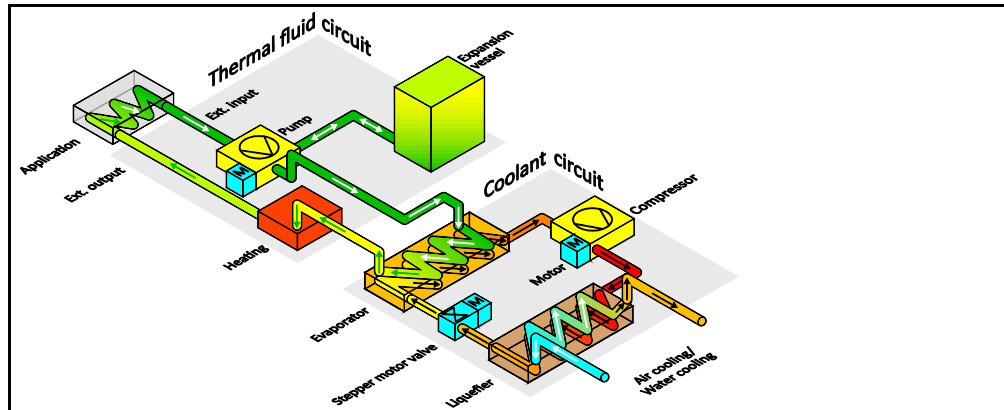
Warning messages contain a message about the irregularity of the temperature control unit. These messages have no further consequences. The plant operator evaluates the relevance of the message and takes action where necessary.

#### 1.4.3.4 Emergency stop switch (optional)

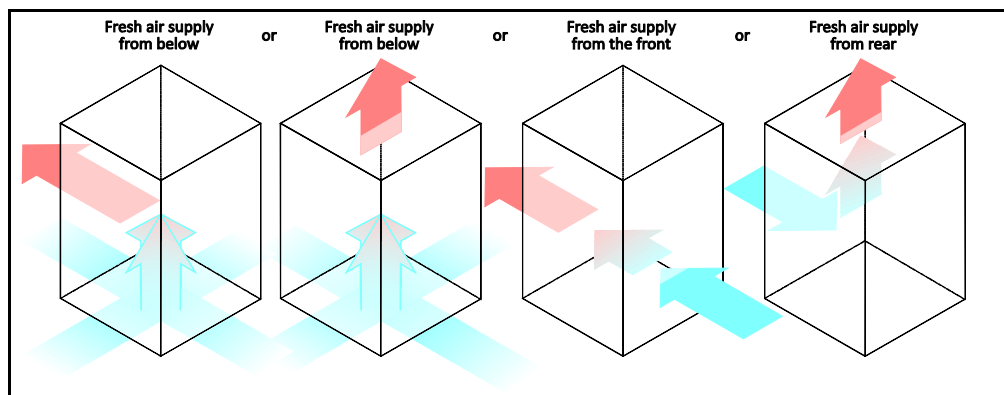
The >Emergency stop switch< [70] **immediately** disconnects all poles of the temperature control unit. Further information on the >Emergency stop switch< [70] can be found on page 52 in Section »Emergency stop switch (optional): Activate / Deactivate«.

## 1.5 Exemplary illustrations of the cooling variants

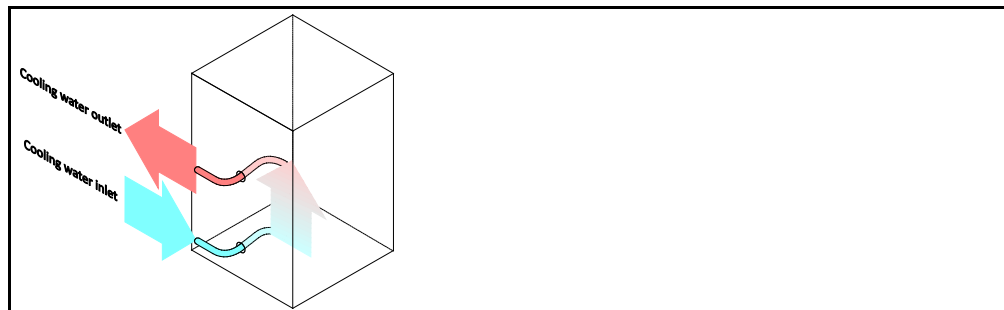
Example: Air and water cooling



Air cooling: Air inlet



Water cooling: Water connection



### 1.5.1 Consequence of inadequate energy dissipation

#### Room air/cooling water

Consequences of, for instance, contamination of the liquefier fins, inadequate clearance between temperature control unit to wall/bath wall, room air/cooling water too warm, cooling water differential pressure too low, suction strainer contamination: The refrigerant in the coolant circuit can no longer fully discharge the admitted energy to the room air/cooling water. Thus there is not sufficient liquefied refrigerant available, the condensation temperature and the energy consumption to rise.

#### Coolant circuit

Consequences of inadequate refrigerant quantity/rising condensation temperature: Not all the cooling capacity from the coolant circuit is available at the evaporator. This means reduced energy transmission from the thermal fluid circuit.

#### Thermal fluid circuit

Consequence of inadequate energy dissipation from the thermal fluid: The thermal fluid can only dissipate the energy from your application to a limited extent.

**Application**

Consequences of inadequate energy dissipation from the application: The energy created (exothermic) in the application can no longer be fully dissipated.

**Temperature control unit**

An electronically-controlled expansion valve is used in the temperature control unit to optimize the power adjustment. The expansion valve always provisions the maximum possible cooling capacity within the permissible ambient temperature range. The temperature control unit switches off when the upper range is reached (maximum permissible ambient temperature).



## 2 Commissioning

### 2.1 In-plant transport

#### WARNING

Temperature control unit is not transported / moved according to the specifications in this operation manual

##### DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY DUE TO CRUSHING

- Always transport / move the temperature control unit according to the specifications in this operation manual.
- Wear personal protective equipment during transport.
- Always work with the specified number of persons when moving the temperature control unit on casters (if any).
- If the temperature control unit is equipped with casters and parking brakes:
  - 2 parking brakes are always freely accessible when moving the temperature control unit. Activate the **2 parking brakes** in an emergency!
  - If only **one** parking brake is activated on the casters in an emergency:
    - The temperature control unit is not stopped but rotates around the axis of the caster with the activated parking brake!

#### NOTE

Temperature control unit transported in a horizontal position

##### DAMAGE TO THE COMPRESSOR

- Only transport the temperature control unit in an upright position.
- If available, use the lugs on the top side of the temperature control unit for transportation.
  - Use an industrial truck for transport.
  - The casters (if present) on the temperature control unit are not suitable for transport. The casters are symmetrically loaded with 25% of the total mass of the temperature control unit.
  - Remove the packing material (e.g. the palette) only at the place of installation.
  - Protect the temperature control unit from transport damage.
  - Do not transport the temperature control unit alone and without aids.
  - Check the load bearing capacity of the transportation route and the place of installation.
  - The parking brakes must be activated at the casters (if any) and/or the leveling feet (if any) must be unscrewed/activated before the temperature control unit is put into operation (see page 34, section »Unscrewing/activating the leveling feet (if any)«).
  - For temperature control units with transportation lock, strictly observe page 26, section »Transportation lock«.

#### 2.1.1 Lifting and transporting the temperature control unit

##### 2.1.1.1 Temperature control unit with lifting eyes

#### NOTE

The temperature control unit is raised at the lifting eyes without load handling attachments

##### DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT

- Always use load handling attachments when lifting and transporting the temperature control unit.
  - The lifting eyes are only designed for a load **without** inclination (0°).
  - The load handling attachment used must be adequately dimensioned. Take the dimensions and weight of the temperature control unit into account.
- Do not lift and transport the temperature control unit at the lifting eyes alone and without aids.
  - Lift and transport the temperature control unit at the lifting eyes only with a crane or an industrial truck.
  - The crane or industrial truck must have a lifting force equal to or greater than the weight of the temperature control unit. See the data sheet (from page 101 in section »Annex«) for the weight of the temperature control unit.

**2.1.1.2 Temperature control unit without lifting eyes**

- Do not lift and transport the temperature control unit alone and without aids.
- Lift and transport the temperature control unit only with an industrial truck.
- The industrial truck must have a lifting force equal to or greater than the weight of the temperature control unit. See the data sheet (from page 101 in section »Annex«) for the weight of the temperature control unit.

**2.1.2 Positioning the temperature control unit**

**2.1.2.1 Temperature control unit with casters**

- Do **not** use the casters for transportation to the place of installation. Observe page 25, section »Lifting and transporting the temperature control unit« for the transport to the place of installation.
- Use the rollers only for positioning at the place of installation.
- Only ever move the temperature control unit on casters if the surface is level, without a gradient, non-slip and stable.
- Do not move the temperature control unit alone.
- **At least 2 persons** are required to move the temperature control unit on casters. **At least 5 persons** are required to move the temperature control unit on casters if the total weight of the temperature control unit is **over 1.5 tons**.
- The parking brakes must be activated at the casters and/or the leveling feet (if any) must be unscrewed/activated before the temperature control unit is put into operation (see page 34, section »Unscrewing/activating the leveling feet (if any)«).

**2.1.2.2 Temperature control unit without casters**

- An industrial truck must be used for positioning the temperature control unit.
- Do not move the temperature control unit alone.
- **At least 2 persons** are required to move the temperature control unit.
- The industrial truck must have a lifting force equal to or greater than the weight of the temperature control unit. See the data sheet (from page 101 in section »Annex«) for the weight of the temperature control unit.
- The leveling feet (if any) must be unscrewed/activated before the temperature control unit is put into operation (see page 34, section »Unscrewing/activating the leveling feet (if any)«).

**2.2 Transportation lock**

**NOTE**

**Commissioning with active transportation lock**

**DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- Check the position of the transportation locks.
- Prior to commissioning of the temperature control unit, bring the transportation locks of the compressor into the operating position.

The temperature control units listed in the table below are equipped with transportation locks for the compressor. These transportation locks must be unlocked to commissioning the temperature control unit or be reactivated during transport to another place of installation.

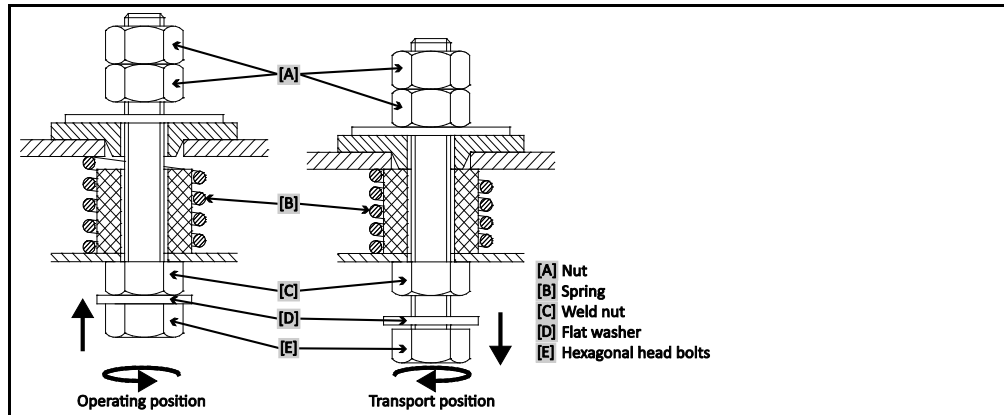
Special or temperature control unit variants may vary from those listed in the table. These temperature control units have a sticker next to the nameplate that indicates the type of transportation lock used.

Overview of transportation locks

Temperature control units	Transportation lock
- All Unistat table-top models - Unistat series: 4xx; 5xx; 7xx; 8xx; 90x; 91xw (water cooling); 1005w; 1015w	without
- Unistat series: 61x; 62x; 63x; 640; 68x; 91x (air cooling); 92x, 93x	Type A
- Unistat series: 645; 650	Type B
- Unistat series: 95x	Type A <b>and</b> Type B

### 2.2.1 Transportation lock Type A

Picture of transportation lock Type A



#### 2.2.1.1 Releasing the transportation lock (operating position)

>Hexagonal head bolts< [E] at the bottom of the temperature control unit, use a socket wrench SW17 and turn it upward (counter-clockwise) and tighten it against the >Weld nut< [C] (hand-tight).

#### 2.2.1.2 Tightening the transportation lock (transport position)

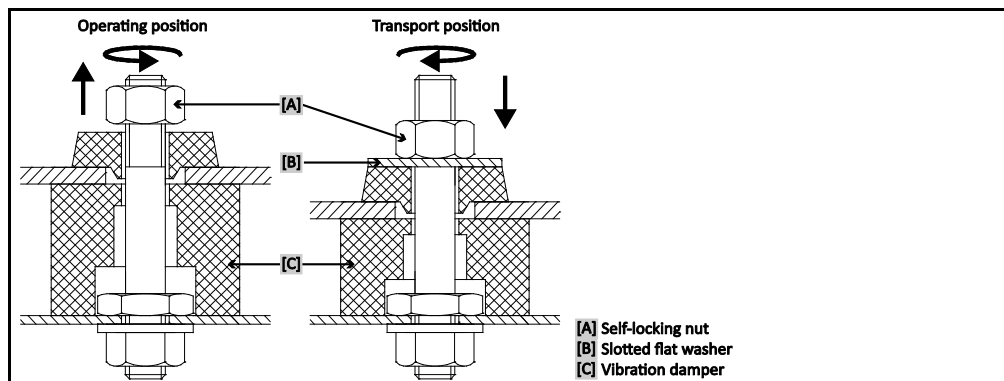
>Hexagonal head bolts< [E] at the bottom of the temperature control unit, use a socket wrench SW17 and turn it downwards (clockwise) and tighten it against both check nuts (hand-tight).

**INFORMATION**

You can distinguish between the two positions by feeling whether the >Flat washer< [D] is released (transport position) or tight (operating position).

### 2.2.2 Transportation lock Type B

Picture of transportation lock Type B



Remove the side panel on the temperature control unit to loosen and tighten the transportation locks.

- 2.2.2.1 Releasing the transportation lock (operating position)**  
 Loosen the >Self-locking nut< [A] until the >Slotted flat washer< [B] can be removed. Remove the >Slotted flat washer< [B].
- 2.2.2.2 Tightening the transportation lock (transport position)**  
 Insert a >Slotted flat washer< [B] under each >Self-locking nut< [A]. Tighten the >Self-locking nut< [A] until the >Vibration damper< [C] is compressed by about 1 to 2 mm.

## 2.3 Unpacking



### WARNING

#### Starting up a damaged temperature control unit

##### MORTAL DANGER FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK

- Do not operate a damaged temperature control unit.
- Please contact the Customer Support. The telephone number can be found on page 100, section »Contact data«.

## PROCEDURE

- Check for damage to the packaging. Damage can indicate property damage to the temperature control unit.
- Check for any transport damage when unpacking the temperature control unit.
- Always contact your forwarding agent regarding the settlement of claims.
- Follow the instructions on page 17, section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables« for the disposal of packaging material.

## 2.4 Ambient conditions



### CAUTION

#### Unsuitable ambient conditions/unsuitable installation

##### SERIOUS INJURY DUE TO CRUSHING

- Comply with the requirements under sections »Ambient conditions« and »Installation conditions«.

### INFORMATION

Make sure there is adequate fresh air available at the site for the circulation pump and the compressors. The warm exhaust air must be able to escape upwards unhindered.

#### Free-standing model

For the connection data, see the data sheet (from page 101 in Section »Annex«).

### INFORMATION

Only valid for free-standing models:

Depending on the type of maintenance to be carried out on a temperature control unit, a wall clearance of 50 to 200 cm is required on either side. On page 25 observe Section »In-plant transport« if the temperature control unit has to be moved to carry out the maintenance work.

Additionally valid for free-standing models with >Electrical cabinet< [118]:

A wall clearance of 150 to 200 cm is required at the place of installation to open the doors of the electrical cabinet. The doors of the electrical cabinet can only be opened by 90°. For the exact position of the >Electrical cabinet< [118], please refer to the wiring diagram in Section »Annex«.

Use of the temperature control unit is permitted only under normal ambient conditions in accordance with DIN EN 61010-1:2011:

- Use only indoors. The illuminance must be at least 300 lx.
- Installation altitude up to 2000 meters above sea level .
- Maintain wall and ceiling clearance for adequate air exchange (dissipation of waste heat, supply of fresh air for the temperature control unit and work area). Ensure adequate floor clearance for air-cooled temperature control units. Do not operate this temperature control unit from within the box or with an inadequately dimensioned bath. This inhibits the exchange of air.
- Ambient temperature values are provided on the technical data sheet; compliance with the ambient conditions is mandatory, to ensure trouble-free operation.

- Relative humidity up to 32 °C max. 80% and decreasing linearly to 50% up to 40 °C.
- Short distance to supply connections.
- The temperature control unit must not be installed so as to hinder or prevent access to the isolator (to the power supply).
- Magnitude of the power supply fluctuations: see data sheet from page 101 in section »Annex«.
- Transient surges, as would normally occur in the power supply system
- Installation Class 3
- Applicable degree of soiling: 2.
- Surge category II.

Observe page 23 of section »Exemplary illustrations of the cooling variants«.

Wall clearances

		Distance in cm	
Side	Air cooling		Water cooling
[A1] Top	Air outlet on top of unit: free standing		–
[A2] Top	can be located under a bench		can be located under a bench
[B] Left	min. 20		min. 10
[C] Right	min. 20		min. 10
[D] Front	min. 20		min. 10
[E] Rear	min. 20		min. 20
		Distance in cm (for operation in a tub)	
Side	Air cooling		Water cooling
[A1] Top	Air outlet on top of unit: free standing		–
[A2] Top	can be located under a bench		can be located under a bench
[B] Left	min. 20		min. 20
[C] Right	min. 20		min. 20
[D] Front	min. 20		min. 20
[E] Rear	min. 20		min. 20

### 2.4.1 EMC-specific notes

**INFORMATION**

**Connecting cables in general**

Prerequisites for a failure-free operation of the temperature control units incl. their connections with external applications: Installation and wiring must be carried out professionally. Topics affected: "Electrical safety" and "EMC-compliant wiring".

**Cable lengths**

For flexible/fixed cable routing longer than 3 meters, the following must amongst other things be observed:

- Equipotential bonding, grounding (see also technical data sheet "Electromagnetic compatibility EMC")
- Compliance with "external" and/or "internal" lightning/overvoltage protection.
- Constructional protective measures, professional cable selection (UV resistance, steel pipe protection, etc.)

**Attention:**

The operating company is responsible for compliance with national/international directives and laws. This also includes the testing of the installation/wiring required by law or standards.

These devices are suitable for the operation in "industrial electromagnetic environments". It meets the "immunity requirements" of the currently applicable **EN61326-1**, which are required for this environment.

It also meets the "interference emission requirements" for this environment. It is a **Group 1** and **Class A** unit according to the currently applicable **EN55011**.

**Group 1** specifies that high frequency (HF) is only used for the function of a device. **Class A** specifies the interference emission limits to be observed.

## 2.5 Installation conditions

 **WARNING**

Temperature control unit is connected to the power supply line

**DEATH FROM ELECTRICAL SHOCK BY DAMAGE TO THE POWER CABLE.**

- Do not put temperature control unit on power cable.

 **CAUTION**

Operating the temperature control unit fitted with castors without brakes activated

**CRUSHING OF LIMBS**

- Activate brakes on the wheels.

- Allow the temperature control unit to acclimate for about 2 hours when changing from a cold to a warm environment (or vice versa). Do not turn on the temperature control unit before!
- Install upright, stable and without tilt.
- Use a non-combustible, sealed subsurface.
- Keep environment clean: Prevent slip and trip hazards.
- Wheels must be locked after the installation, if installed!
- Spilled/leaked thermofluid must be disposed of immediately and properly. Follow the instructions on page 17, section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables« for the disposal of thermofluid and material.
- Observe the floor load bearing capacity for large units.
- Observe the ambient conditions.

## 2.6 Recommended temperature control and cooling water hoses



### Use of unsuitable/defective hoses and/or hose connections

#### INJURIES

- **Thermal fluid**
- Use appropriate hoses and/or hose connections.
- Check periodically for leaks and the quality of the hose and hose connections and take suitable measures (replace) as required.
- Isolate and protect temperature control hoses against contact/mechanical load.
- **Cooling water**
- Reinforced hoses must be used to satisfy tougher safety requirements.
- Shut off the cooling water supply to the temperature control unit even for shorter downtimes (e.g. overnight).



### Hot or cold thermal fluid and surfaces

#### BURNS TO LIMBS

- Avoid direct contact with the thermal fluids or the surfaces.
- Wear your personnel protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles, safety footwear).



### Uncontrolled formation of ice at the connections and hoses of the thermal fluid circuit

#### SLIP AND TRIP HAZARD

- If the temperature is controlled in the minus range, ice forms at the hoses and connections of the thermal fluid circuit. This occurs by condensing and freezing of atmospheric humidity.
- Check the strength of the ice formation. If too much ice is formed, this increases the risk of the temperature control unit tipping over. Secure the temperature control unit against tipping if this is the case.
- Check the ground below the ice formation for condensation water. Collect the condensation water with a suitable container or thoroughly remove it at regular intervals. You thus prevent the danger of slipping caused by condensation.

To connect applications, use only temperature control hoses that are compatible with the thermal fluid used. When selecting temperature control hoses, also pay attention to the temperature range in which the hoses are to be used.

- We recommend you use only temperature-insulated temperature control hoses with your temperature control unit. The responsible body is responsible for the insulation of connection valves.
- We **exclusively** recommend reinforced hoses for connecting to the cooling water supply. Cooling water and insulated temperature control hoses can be found in the Huber catalogue under Accessories.

## 2.7 Wrench sizes and torques

Note the wrench sizes that result for the pump connection on the temperature control unit. The following table lists the pump connections and the resulting wrench sizes, and torque values. A leak test must always be performed, and the connections tightened if necessary. The values of the maximum torque (see table) must **not** be exceeded.

Overview  
wrench sizes and  
torques

Connection	Sleeve nut wrench size	Connector wrench size	Recommended torques in Nm	Maximum torques in Nm
M16x1	19	17	20	24
M24x1.5	27	27	47	56
M30x1.5	36	32	79	93
	36	36	79	93
M38x1.5	46	46	130	153
G-thread (flat-sealing)	Adapt the torque to the material of the flat seal used. First hand-tighten the temperature control hose. When using adapters, do not overtighten the G-thread on the pump connection when connecting a temperature control hose. When connecting a temperature control hose to the adapter piece, secure the G thread against overwinding.			

## 2.8 Temperature control units with water cooling

**WARNING**

Open electrical wires below the temperature control unit if the temperature falls below the dew point.

**DEATH FROM ELECTRICAL SHOCK BY WATER ENTRY INTO THE ELECTRIC LINES.**

- A temperature below the dew point may result in condensation in the temperature control unit and at the cooling water connections. The condensation is caused by high humidity at the cooling water-bearing components. The condensation exists the temperature control unit at the bottom.
- Electrical lines directly below the temperature control unit must be protected against liquid ingress.

**CAUTION**

**Use of unsuitable/defective hoses and/or hose connections**

**INJURIES**

- **Thermal fluid**
- Use appropriate hoses and/or hose connections.
- Check periodically for leaks and the quality of the hose and hose connections and take suitable measures (replace) as required.
- Isolate and protect temperature control hoses against contact/mechanical load.
- **Cooling water**
- Reinforced hoses must be used to satisfy tougher safety requirements.
- Shut off the cooling water supply to the temperature control unit even for shorter downtimes (e.g. overnight).

**NOTE**

**No protection against corrosion**

**DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- The addition of anti-corrosion agents is mandatory if salts (chlorides, bromide) have been added to the water circuit.
- Ensure that the materials used in the cooling water circuit are resistant with respect to the cooling water. See the data sheet from page 101 in section »Annex« for information on the materials used.
- Take suitable measures to maintain the warranty conditions.
- For information about water quality, see [www.huber-online.com](http://www.huber-online.com).

**NOTE**

**Usage of un-filtered river/sea or ocean water as cooling water**

**DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- Un-filtered river or sea water is not suitable for use as cooling water due to its contaminants.
- Use drinking water or filtered river or sea water for cooling.
- Sea water must not be used for water cooling.
- For information about water quality, see [www.huber-online.com](http://www.huber-online.com).

**INFORMATION**

To minimize cooling water consumption, Huber temperature control units with water cooling are equipped with a cooling water regulator. It limits the flow of cooling water to the amount required by the current load situation. If only a low cooling capacity is requested, only a small amount of cooling water is consumed. It cannot be ruled out that cooling water flows when the machine is switched off. Shut off the cooling water supply to the temperature control unit even for shorter downtimes (e.g. overnight).

Connection diagram



**Preparing the temperature control unit with water cooling:**

**INFORMATION**

In the event of outdoor installation, the operating company must ensure that the cooling water supply and return lines are laid frost-protected. The cooling water temperature must not fall below 3 °C. At ambient temperatures below 3 °C, the cooling water supply must be heated.

The minimum pressure differential in the cooling water circuit and the recommended cooling water inlet temperature can be found on the data sheet (from page 101 in Section »Annex«).



The illustration “connection diagram” can be found on page 101 in section »Annex«.

## PROCEDURE

- Close (if fitted) the >Cooling water drain< [15].
- Connect the >Cooling water outlet< [14] to the water return flow. A seal must be used for this (not for table-top models).
- Insert the hat-type strainer into the >Cooling water inlet< [13] (only for table-top models).
- Connect the >Cooling water inlet< [13] to the water supply. A seal must be used for this.

### NOTE

#### Leaking cooling water connections

##### DAMAGE BY ROOM FLOODING

- Slowly open the building-side shut-off valves of the cooling water supply and return line.
- If water leaks from the cooling water connections: shut off the cooling water supply and return line immediately.
- Provide leakproof cooling water connections.

- Open the shut-off valves in the water line on the temperature control unit and on the building side.
- Check the connections for leaks.

## 2.9 Temperature control unit for outdoor installation incl. winter operation

### NOTE

#### Shut down temperature control unit with water cooling in outdoor operation

##### MECHANICAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY WATER FREEZING IN THE COOLING WATER LINE

- Leave the temperature control unit permanently enabled.
- Only turn off the temperature control unit permanently if the temperature control unit was separated from the cooling water circuit and discharged at ambient temperatures below freezing point.

### NOTE

#### At temperatures below dew point, the temperature control unit is turned off and on again.

##### MATERIAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY SHORT CIRCUITS AS A RESULT OF CONDENSATION IN THE ELECTRICAL CABINET

- At ambient temperatures below dew point, leave the temperature control unit permanently turned on.
- If the temperature control unit is turned off at ambient temperatures below dew point: Check the interior of the electrical cabinet for condensation formation. Turn on the temperature control unit only after the condensate was removed.

### NOTE

#### The temperature control unit is switched on with a snow load on the unit or an ice-covered fan

##### DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT

- Do not switch on the temperature control unit with a snow load on the unit or an ice-covered fan.
- Remove the snow from the unit before switching on the temperature control unit.
- Check the fan for freedom of movement before switching on the temperature control unit.

### INFORMATION

A heater and a fan are installed in the electrical cabinet of the temperature control unit for outdoor installation. This will prevent the formation of condensation in the electrical cabinet. If the temperature control unit is turned off at an ambient temperature below dew point, the temperature difference between electrical cabinet and surrounding area cannot be compensated by the heater/fan. This results in the formation of condensation inside the electrical cabinet. A short circuit occurs in the electrical cabinet if the temperature control unit is then turned on again.

#### Applicable for models designed for winter operation and outdoor installations!

To operate the temperature control unit within a laboratory or office, the temperature control unit is equipped with a remote control option. On the side of the temperature control unit is an opening for the extension cable between “Unistat Control ONE” and “Pilot ONE”. Likewise, lines for the optional Com.G@te, external temperature sensor, etc. can be routed through this opening.

The responsible body must install a drip tray below the temperature control unit. The responsible body must check whether national regulations require the mandatory installation of a drain tray for the installation area of the temperature control unit/the entire system.

## 2.10 Preparations for operation

### 2.10.1 Unscrewing/activating the leveling feet (if any)



**The leveling feet are not unscrewed/activated before switching on the temperature control unit  
DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY DUE TO CRUSHING**

- The parking brakes must be activated at the casters (if any) and/or the leveling feet must be unscrewed/activated before the temperature control unit is put into operation.
- The temperature control unit may move if the parking brakes of the casters (if any) are not activated and/or the leveling feet are not unscrewed/activated.

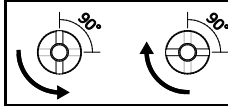
Always unscrew/activate the leveling feet before switching on the temperature control unit. Uneven floors can be compensated by adjusting these leveling feet.

### PROCEDURE

- Verify that the parking brakes of the casters (if any) have been activated.
- Unscrew the leveling feet.
- Compensate uneven floors by adjusting these leveling feet, if necessary. Use a spirit level to horizontally align the temperature control unit.
- Tighten the lock screws on the leveling feet after aligning the temperature control unit. This prevents the leveling feet from changing their height during operation.

### 2.10.2 Opening/closing valves

Opening and closing valves



#### INFORMATION

**Opening valves:**

Open valves by turning them counterclockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go).

**Close valves:**

close valves by turning them clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).

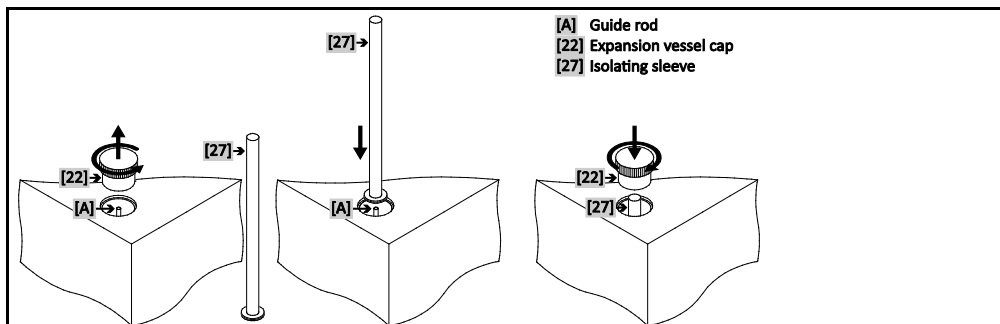
### PROCEDURE

- Check that all valves are closed.
- Close all valves by turning them clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).

### 2.10.3 Mounting/removing the isolating sleeve (optional)

#### 2.10.3.1 Mounting the Isolating sleeve (only for externally open applications)

Mounting the Isolating sleeve

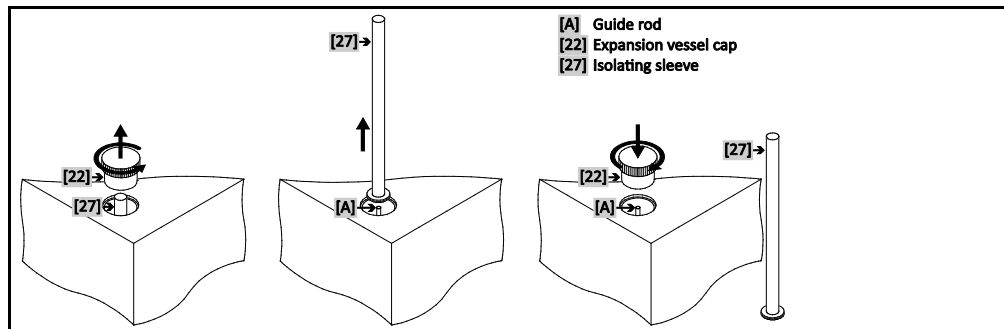


## PROCEDURE

- Check the O-ring on the **>Isolating sleeve<** [27] for damage. Replace the O-ring if necessary.
- Remove the **>Expansion vessel cap<** [22].
- Mount the **>Isolating sleeve<** [27] with the aid of the fitted **>Guide rod<** [A].
- Close the **>Expansion vessel cap<** [22].
- Close the **>Venting valve expansion vessel<** [21] for all stand-alone units by turning them clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).

### 2.10.3.2 Removing the Isolating sleeve (only for externally closed applications)

Remove the Isolating sleeve

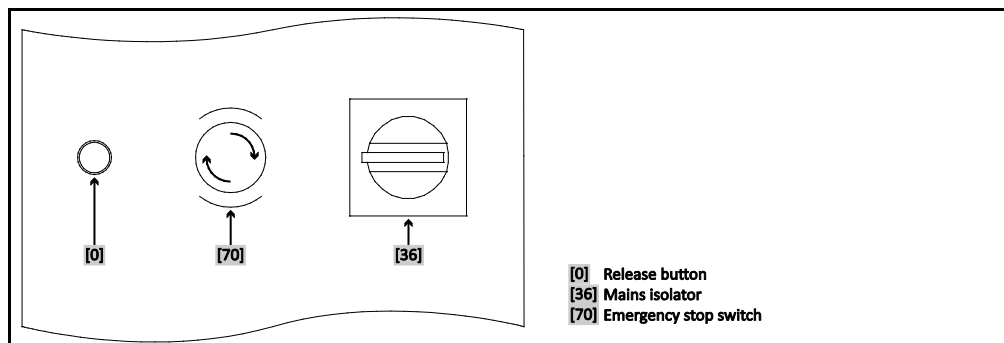


## PROCEDURE

- Remove the **>Expansion vessel cap<** [22].
- Remove the **>Isolating sleeve<** [27]. The permanently fitted **>Guide rod<** [A] remains in the housing.
- Close the **>Expansion vessel cap<** [22].
- Fasten the **>Isolating sleeve<** [27] at the place provided on the housing-side of the temperature control unit.
- Open all valves, in case of standard devices the **>Venting valve expansion vessel<** [21] by turning them anti-clockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go).

### 2.10.4 Emergency stop switch (optional): Check switching status

Exemplary layout of the switches



## PROCEDURE

- Check the **>Emergency stop switch<** [70].  
This switch must not be pressed (activated) when taking the temperature control unit into operation.
- If required, release the **>Emergency stop switch<** [70] by turning it clockwise. A built-in spring in the **>Emergency stop switch<** [70] returns it to its original state.

## 2.11 Connecting an externally closed/open application

The illustration "connection diagram" can be found on page 101 in section »Annex«.

### 2.11.1 Connecting an externally closed application



**WARNING**

**Operating an externally closed system with >Isolating sleeve< [27] installed  
BURSTING DUE TO OVERPRESSURE DURING TEMPERATURE CONTROL.**

- Shut down the temperature control unit immediately.
- Allow the thermal fluid to cool to room temperature.
- Prior to starting up the temperature control unit with an externally closed system, remove the >Isolating sleeve< [27] (see page 34, in section »Mounting/removing the isolating sleeve (optional)«).
- In case of standard devices, open the >Venting valve expansion vessel< [21] by turning it anti-clockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go).

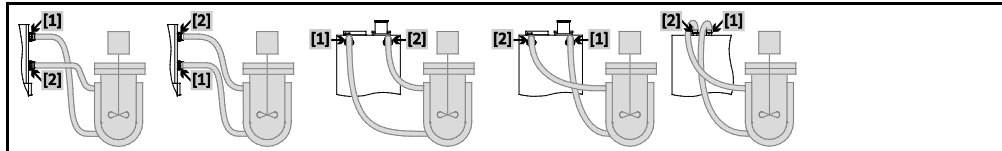
**NOTE**

**Overpressure in the application (e.g. > 0.5 bar (g) with glass apparatus)**

**MATERIAL DAMAGE TO THE APPLICATION**

- Provide an overpressure protective device to prevent damage to the application.
- Do not install valves/quick-release couplings in the feed/discharge lines from the temperature control unit to the application and from the application to the temperature control unit.
- **If valves/quick-release couplings are required:**
- Install burst disks on the application itself (at the feed and discharge lines).
- Install a bypass upstream of the valves/quick-release couplings for the application.
- Matching accessories (e.g. bypasses to reduce pressure) can be found in the Huber catalog.

Example: Connecting an externally closed application



To enable your application to be operated correctly and eliminate air bubbles from the system, you must ensure that the >Circulation flow< [1] connection from the temperature control unit is attached to the lower connection point of the application and the >Circulation return< [2] into the temperature control unit is attached to the higher connection point of the application.

## PROCEDURE

- Remove the screw plugs from the >Circulation flow< [1] and >Circulation return< [2] connections.
- Then connect your application to the temperature control unit using suitable thermal fluid hoses. The corresponding wrench sizes can be found in the table on page 31 in section »Wrench sizes and torques«.
- Check the connections for leaks.

### 2.11.2 Connecting an externally open application (bath)

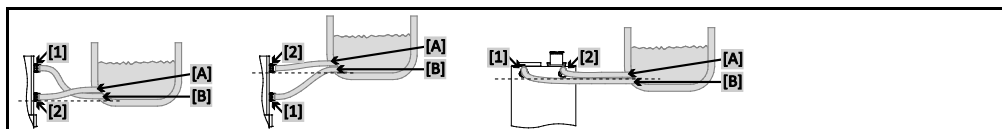


**CAUTION**

**Operating an externally open system without >Isolating sleeve< [27] installed  
BURNS/FREEZING DUE TO OVERFLOWING EXPANSION VESSEL**

- Prior to starting up the temperature control unit with an externally open system, install the >Isolating sleeve< [27] (see page 34 in section »Mounting/removing the isolating sleeve (optional)«).
- Close the >Venting valve expansion vessel< [21] for all stand-alone units by turning them clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).

Example: Connecting an externally open application



To enable your application to be operated correctly and eliminate air bubbles from the system, you must ensure that the >Circulation flow< [1] connection from the temperature control unit is attached to the lower connection point [B] of the application and the >Circulation return< [2] connection is attached to the higher connection point [A] of the application.

tion is attached to the higher connection point [A] of the application. Make sure that the connection point [B] of the application is at the same level or slightly higher than the connection >Circulation return< [2].

## PROCEDURE

- Remove the screw plugs from the >Circulation flow< [1] and >Circulation return< [2] connections.
- Then connect your application to the temperature control unit using suitable thermal fluid hoses. The corresponding wrench sizes can be found in the table on page 31 in section »Wrench sizes and torques«.
- Check the connections for leaks.

## 2.12 Connecting to the power supply

### INFORMATION

Based on local circumstances, it may be that you need to use an alternative power cable instead of the supplied original power cable. Have the mains cable only installed by a qualified electrician.

### 2.12.1 Connection using socket with protective earth (PE)

#### DANGER

**Connecting to a power socket without protective earth (PE)**  
**MORTAL DANGER FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK**

- Always connect the temperature control unit to safety sockets (PE).

#### DANGER

**Damaged power cable/power cable connection**  
**MORTAL DANGER FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK**

- Do not start up the temperature control unit.
- Isolate the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Have the power supply cable/power supply connection replaced and inspected by an electrician.

### NOTE

**Incorrect power supply connection**  
**DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- Your building's existing power supply voltage and frequency must match the data provided on the rating plate of the temperature control unit.

### INFORMATION

In case of uncertainties about an existing protective earth (PE), have the connection inspected by an electrician.

### 2.12.2 Connection via hard wiring

#### DANGER

**Connection/adjustment to the power supply not carried out by an electrician**  
**MORTAL DANGER FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK**

- Have the connection/adjustment to the power supply carried out by an electrician.

#### DANGER

**Damaged power cable/power cable connection**  
**MORTAL DANGER FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK**

- Do not start up the temperature control unit.
- Isolate the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Have the power supply cable/power supply connection replaced and inspected by an electrician.

### NOTE

**Incorrect power supply connection**  
**DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- Your building's existing power supply voltage and frequency must match the data provided on the rating plate of the temperature control unit.

### 2.12.3 Converting the power supply connection

**INFORMATION**

To restore the factory settings, the connection values must be **re-entered**.

To find out whether your temperature control unit is convertible from 230V 1~ 50Hz to 400V 3~N 60Hz, refer to the datasheet from page 101 in section »Annex«.

Standard connection of the model series Unistat tango and Unistat 405: 230V 1~ 50Hz. To operate the unit on a 400V 3~N 50Hz connection: Adapter required or conversion by an electrician.

- The maximum current consumption at 230 V operation is just below 16 A. However, there are 230 V power supplies with a smaller fuse protection. During initial startup you will be prompted to adjust the power consumption of the temperature control unit to your power supply.  
The following can be selected:  
16 A (100 % heating power with **switched on** compressor)  
13 A (reduced heating power with **switched on** compressor)  
10 A (reduced heating power with **switched on** compressor)  
A disconnected compressor does not effect the heating power:  
16 A (100 % heating power with **switched off** compressor)  
13 A (100 % heating power with **switched off** compressor)  
10 A (100 % heating power with **switched off** compressor)  
There is no effect on the control behavior. You can also subsequently change the maximum power consumption in the Pilot ONE menu.
- The supply voltage for some temperature control units must be selected during initial start-up. This selection can be subsequently changed in the Pilot ONE menu ([Category menu] > [Installation] > [Voltage supply]). The menu option "Voltage Supply" is visible only if the temperature control unit supports the manual conversion of the voltage supply. The supply voltage must be reselected if the temperature control unit has been reset to the factory settings.

### 2.12.4 Connecting the functional earth

#### PROCEDURE

- If required, connect the temperature control unit's **>Functional earth terminal<** [87] to the building's grounding point. Use a ground strap for this purpose. For the exact position and thread size please refer to the wiring diagram from page 101 in Section »Annex«.

## 3 Function description

### 3.1 Function description of the temperature control unit

#### 3.1.1 General functions

**Unistats** are **extremely dynamic temperature control units** designed for both **externally closed** (see page 36 in section »**Connecting an externally closed application**«), and also for **externally open** applications (see page 36 in section »**Connecting an externally open application (bath)**«). Unlike conventional bath and circulation thermostats however, these temperature control units have no **internal bath**.

The tempering bath, which in conventional bath and circulation thermostats also compensates the expansion of the thermal fluid according to its temperature, is replaced by a **temperature-decoupled >Expansion vessel< [18]**, which usually maintains the expansion temperature of the thermal fluid in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** close to room temperature.

Thanks to the **low internal volume** combined with **efficient chilling/heating technology**, you achieve **short cooling/heating rates** compared to conventional bath and circulation thermostats.

#### 3.1.2 Other functions

The **speed-controlled pump** that is integrated into the table-top models and some free-standing models enables the **speed** or the **pressure** of the thermal fluid to be controlled and hence optimally matched to the specified application. On free-standing models with higher pumping and cooling capacities, this function can be performed by external, optional accessories.

The **self-optimizing cascade control** delivers **optimal controller results** for regulating levels up and down, both with **setpoint changes** and also with **exothermic reactions**. Temperature control can be either a-periodic or with a slight overshoot (faster).

The **Ethernet, USB device and USB host interfaces supplied as standard with “Pilot ONE”**, as well as the **Pt100, ECS and POKO interfaces at the “Unistat Control ONE”** enable the temperature control units to be seamlessly integrated into numerous automated laboratory systems.

The **removable control panel (“Pilot ONE”)** can also be used as a **remote control**. Please contact your dealer or Huber Sales Department if you need an extension cable. The telephone number of the Huber Sales Department can be found on page 100 in Section »**Contact data**«.

A **connection jack for Pt100 process controller sensor** enables you to accomplish **external temperature control tasks** with ease.

The temperature control unit is fitted with an **integrated temperature ramp function** and an **internal temperature programmer**. The integrated programmer offers the option of creating and recalling 10 different temperature control programs with a total of 100 program steps.

The temperature control unit has **overtemperature protection to DIN EN 61010-2-010, independent** of the control circuit itself.

**Only valid for temperature control units with an emergency stop switch (optional):**

By installing an **>Emergency stop switch< [70]**, an additional protective device has been installed in the temperature control unit. When the **>Emergency stop switch< [70]** is pressed (activated), all poles of the temperature control unit are **immediately** disconnected.

### 3.2 Information on the thermal fluids

**CAUTION**

**Non-compliance with the safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used**

**INJURIES**

- Risk of injury to the eyes, skin, respiratory tract.
- The safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used must be read prior to using it and its content must be respected.
- Observe the local regulations/work instructions.
- Wear your personal protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles, safety footwear).
- Danger of slipping because floor and work area are contaminated. Clean the work station and follow the instructions for the disposal of thermal fluid and material on page 17 in Section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.

**NOTE**

**Non-compliance with the compatibility between the thermal fluid and your temperature control unit**

**MATERIAL DAMAGE**

- Observe the classification of your temperature control unit according to DIN 12876.
- Ensure the following materials are resistant with respect to the thermal fluid: Stainless steel 1.4301 / 1.4401 (V2A), copper, nickel, viton (FKM) or nitrile rubber (NR) / NBR / HNBR / ceramic, carbon, al-oxide / red brass, brass, nickel-plated brass and silver solder.
- The maximum viscosity of the thermal fluid must not exceed 50 mm<sup>2</sup>/s at the lowest working temperature!
- The maximum density of the thermal fluid may not exceed 1 kg/dm<sup>3</sup>!

**NOTE**

**Mixing different thermofluids in a thermal fluid circuit**

**PROPERTY DAMAGE**

- Do **not** mix different types of thermofluid (such as mineral oil, silicone oil, synthetic oil, water, etc.) in a thermofluid circuit.
- The thermal fluid circuit **must** be rinsed when changing from one type of thermal fluid to another. No residues of the previous type of thermal fluid may remain in the thermal fluid circuit.

**NOTE**

**Inert gas blanket over the >Expansion vessel< [18] over 0.1 bar (g)**

**MATERIAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY MECHANICAL DAMAGE TO THE >EXPANSION VESSEL< [18]**

- When using the optional sealing sets for Unistat in connection with a static inert gas overlay, a pressure limit of 0.1 bar (g) must be used.

Thermal fluid: Water

Designation	Specification
Calcium carbonate per liter	≤ 1.5 mmol/l; corresponds to a water hardness of: ≤ 8.4 °dH (soft)
PH value	between 6.0 and 8.5
Ultrapure water, distillates	Add 0.1 g of sodium carbonate (Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ) per liter
Not approved water	Distilled, deionized, demineralized, chloric, ferruginous, ammoniacal, contaminated or untreated river water or sea water
<b>Thermal fluid: Water without ethylene glycol</b>	
Use	excluded
<b>Thermal fluid: Water-ethylene glycol mixture</b>	
Only valid for: Unistat tango (w/wl), 405(w), 410(w), 425(w), 430(w), 510(w), 515(w), 520(w), 525(w), 527(w), 530(w), 610(w), 615(w), 620(w), 625(w), 630(w), 635(w), 640(w)	
Use	-30 °C to +95 °C
Thermal fluid composition	The mixture's temperature must be 10 K below the permissible min. temperature. For the permissible temperature range, refer to the datasheet from page 101 in section »Annex«.



**INFORMATION**

For thermal fluids we recommend the media listed in the Huber catalog. The name of a thermal fluid is derived from its working temperature range and its viscosity at 25 °C.

We recommend inert gas overlay for your temperature control unit. For this we offer the sealing set for Unistats from our range of accessories. The 400-series temperature control units are as standard equipped with inert gas overlay connections.

The thermal fluid is protected from environmental influences when using a Unistat. This prevents an increased accumulation of moisture or the oxidative degradation of the thermal fluid. A further significant extension of the useful life of the thermal fluid can be achieved by a static overlay with inert gas. This is especially true if it is intended to work at the operating temperature limits of the thermal fluid over an extended period of time. (Hygroscopy, oxidation).

### 3.3 To be noted when planning the test

**INFORMATION**

Also observe page 15 in section »Proper operation«.

The focus is on your application. Bear in mind that system performance is influenced by heat transfer, temperature, thermal fluid viscosity, volume flow, and flow speed.

- Make sure that the electrical connection is adequately dimensioned.
- The installation location of the temperature control unit should be selected so as to ensure adequate fresh air, even with water-cooled chillers.
- The maximum forward flow pressure of a temperature control unit must be taken into account in case of pressure-sensitive applications, such as glass reactors.
- Cross-section reduction or shut-off in the thermal fluid circuit must be avoided. Take corresponding measures to limit the pressure in the system; see data sheet from page 101 in the section »Annex« and the data sheet for your glass apparatus.
- Check whether it is necessary to use an external bypass for temperature control units without pressure limitation.
- In order to prevent the risk of overpressure in the system, the thermal fluid must always be adjusted to room temperature before switching off. This will prevent damage to the temperature control unit or the application. Any isolating valves must remain open (pressure equalization).
- The temperature and the dynamics of the process are determined by the flow temperature. A differential temperature (Delta T) forms between flow temperature and process temperature. This temperature difference may have to be limited, because Delta T might exceed limits of the application (glass apparatus) and cause bursting. Adjust the Delta T value to your application.
- Select the thermofluid to be used in such a way that it not only permits the minimum and maximum working temperature but is also suitable with regard to combustion point, boiling point, and viscosity. In addition, the thermofluid must be compatible with all the materials in your system.
- Avoid bending the temperature control and cooling water hoses (if required). Use suitable angle pieces and lay the hose connections with a large radius. Take the minimum bending radius from the data sheet of the temperature control hoses used.
- The selected hose connections must be able to withstand the thermal fluid, the working temperatures and the admissible maximum pressure.
- Check the hoses at regular intervals for any material fatigue (e.g. cracks, leaks).
- Keep the temperature control hoses as short as possible
  - The inside diameters of the temperature control hoses must correspond at least to the pump connections. Select bigger inside diameters for longer line lengths to compensate for pressure loss in the piping.
  - The viscosity of the thermal fluid determines the pressure drop and influences the temperature control result, especially at low working temperatures.
  - Too small connectors and couplers and valves can generate significant flow resistance. Your application will therefore be slower to reach its design temperature.
- Basically, you should only use the thermofluid recommended by the manufacturer and only within the usable temperature and pressure range.
- The application should be roughly at the same height of or below the temperature control unit if the thermoregulation is close to the boiling temperature of the thermofluid.
- Fill the temperature control unit slowly, carefully and evenly. Wear the necessary personal pro-

protective equipment, such as goggles, heat-proof and chemical-resistant gloves, etc.

- The temperature control circuit must be vented after filling and setting all required parameters. This is required to ensure trouble-free operation of the temperature control unit and hence your application.

**INFORMATION**

For water-cooled temperature control units, please take the cooling water temperature necessary for perfect operation and the required differential pressure from the data sheet from page 101 onward in the Section »Annex«.

### 3.4 “Pilot ONE®” controller

The »“Unistat Control ONE” and “Pilot ONE”« illustration can be found on page 6.

The basic version of “Pilot ONE” (Basic) can be upgraded in three stages (from “Basic” to “Exclusive”, from “Exclusive” to “Professional”, and from “Professional” to “Explore”).

#### 3.4.1 Functional overview of “Pilot ONE®”

Overview of the E-grade variants

Temperature control units / E-grade	E-grade Basic	E-grade Exclusive	E-grade Professional
Brewing thermostats	–	X	O
Unistat temperature control units	–	–	X
UniCAL	–	–	X
Other temperature control units	X	O	O
<b>E-grade “Explore”</b> (only for “Unistat”-series temperature control units) The E-grade includes E-grade “Professional” functionalities. In addition it includes: – Sensor calibration for return sensor – Return temperature display – Display of performance (estimated or calculated from volume flow) – Display mode “Explore” instead of “numerically large” – PB commands correspond to DV-E-grade, except: Temperatures only in 0.01 °C and volume flows only in 0.1 l/min.	–	–	O
<b>E-grade “DV-E-grade”</b> – All interface commands are enabled. – Temperatures in 0.001 C, volume flows in 0.001 l/min possible (cf. E-grade Explore) <b>Note:</b> Only the interface commands are enabled, not the corresponding menu items in Pilot ONE!	O	O	O
<b>E-grade “OPC-UA”</b> – OPC-UA interface via Ethernet. This E-grade additionally includes DV-E-grade functionalities.	O	O	O
X = Standard equipment, O = optional, – = not possible			

Overview of E-grade functions

Function	E-grade Basic	E-grade Exclusive	E-grade Professional
<b>Temperature control</b>			
Controller parameterization: predefined <sup>1</sup> / TAC <sup>2</sup>	X/–	–/X	–/X
Find parameters: Fast Identification / With Preliminary Test / Estimate Control Parameters	–/–/X	X/X/–	X/X/–

<sup>1</sup> TAC function available as a 30 day evaluation version.

<sup>2</sup> True Adaptive Control.

Function	E-grade Basic	E-grade Exclusive	E-grade Professional
Sensor calibration for control sensor <sup>1</sup> : x -point	2	5	5
Monitoring: Low level and overtemperature <sup>2</sup>	X	X	X
Adjustable alarm thresholds	X	X	X
VPC <sup>3</sup> (Variable Pressure Control)	X	X	X
Ventilation program	X	X	X
Automated compressor	X	X	X
Setpoint limitation	X	X	X
Program controller: x programs / max x steps	-/-	3/15	10/100
Ramp function: linear / non-linear	-/-	X/-	X/X
Temperature control mode: Internal and process	-	X	X
Adjustable max. heating and cooling capacity	-	X	X
<b>Display &amp; operation</b>			
Temperature display: 5.7" Touchscreen	X	X	X
Display mode: graphically / numerically large / Explore	-/X/-	-/X/-	X/X/-
Display resolution: 0.1 °C / 0.01 °C	X/-	X/X	X/X
Graphic display for temperature curves: Window, full screen and scalable	X	X	X
Calendar, date and time	X	X	X
Language: CZ, DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, JP, KO, PL, PT, RU, TR, ZH	X	X	X
Temperature format switchable: °C, °F and K	X	X	X
Display mode (screen) can be switched by swiping	X	X	X
Favorites menu	X	X	X
User menu (Administrator Level)	-	-	X
2. Setpoint	-	-	X
<b>Connections</b>			
Digital interface RS232	X	X	X
USB interfaces: Host und Device	X	X	X
Ethernet RJ45 interface	X	X	X
Pt100 external sensor connection	-	X	X
External control signal (ECS STANDBY <sup>4</sup> )	X	X	X
Programmable potential-free contact (ALARM <sup>5</sup> )	X	X	X
AIF (Analog Interface) 0/4–20 mA or 0–10 V <sup>6</sup>	X <sup>7</sup>	X	X
Digital interface RS485 <sup>1</sup>	X	X	X

<sup>1</sup> Internal Pt100 and External Pt100.

<sup>2</sup> For temperature control units with integrated overtemperature protection.

<sup>3</sup> For units with variable-speed pump or external bypass.

<sup>4</sup> Standard on Unistats, otherwise via optional Com.G@te or POKO/ECS interface.

<sup>5</sup> Standard on Unistats, otherwise via optional Com.G@te or POKO/ECS interface.

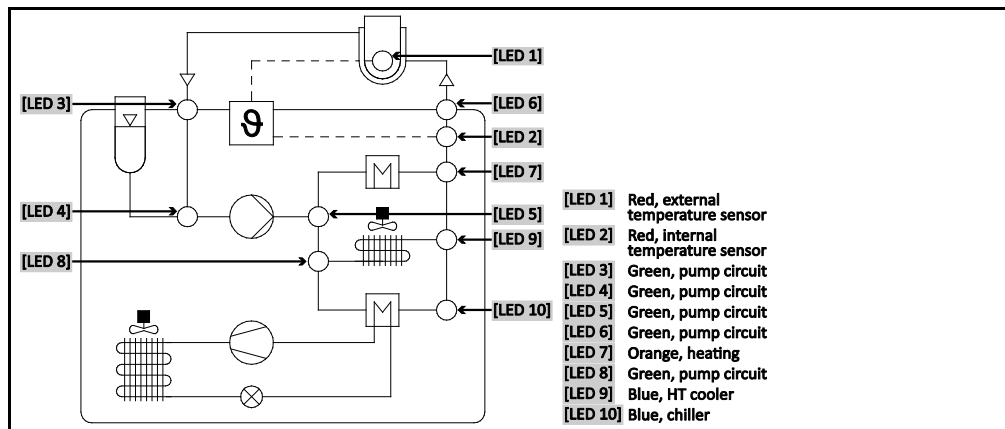
<sup>6</sup> Via optional Com.G@te.

<sup>7</sup> Restricted, see entries under "Temperature Control".

Function	E-grade Basic	E-grade Exclusive	E-grade Professional
<b>Comfort &amp; other</b>			
Visual / audible alarm signal	X	X	X
Autostart (Power Failure Auto)	X	X	X
Plug & Play technology	X	X	X
Technology glossary	X	X	X
Remote control / data visualization via Spy software	X	X	X
E-grade evaluation versions available (valid for 30 days)	X	X	X
Storage/loading temperature control programs onto USB stick	–	X	X
Copying settings	–	–	X
Service data recorders (flight recorder)	X	X	X
PB commands <sup>2</sup>	X	X	X
Communication Watchdog	–	–	X
Process data recording directly to a USB stick: Setpoint, Actual Value Internal and Actual Value Process / Heating Capacity %, Cooling Capacity %, and Pump Pressure / Pump Speed, and VPC Pressure	–/–/–	X/X/–	X/X/X
Calendar start	–	–	X

### 3.5 Unistat® LED diagram

Diagram



#### Operating states

- **Stand-by:** [LED 2] (when selecting Jacket temperature control) or [LED 1] (when selecting Process temperature control).
- **Circulation active:** [LED 3], [LED 4], [LED 5] and [LED 6] illuminate.
- **Cooling active:** [LED 8] and [LED 9] illuminate. Only in connection with the operating state “Circulation active”.
- **HT cooling active:** [LED 8] and [LED 9] illuminate. Only in connection with the operating state “Circulation active”. Only for temperature control units with HT cooling.
- **Heating active:** [LED 7] illuminates. Only in connection with the operating state “Circulation active”.

<sup>1</sup> Via optional Com.G@te.

<sup>2</sup> See Data Communication Manual. Anything controllable via the graphical user interface of the Pilot ONE can be controlled by PB commands.

### 3.6 Clock/event function

#### 3.6.1 Rechargeable accumulator

“Pilot ONE” is fitted with a clock that continues to run even when the temperature control unit is switched off. The energy required for this purpose is provided by a rechargeable accumulator, which is automatically charged when the temperature control unit is switched on. The accumulator is dimensioned so that the clock can also continue to run for prolonged switch-off intervals (up to several months). If, after extremely prolonged switch-off time, time and date have been deleted, leaving the temperature control unit switched on for a few hours will usually suffice (no temperature control required). During this time, you can reset the time and date.

If after switching the unit off and back on again, the previously set time and date re-appear, it can be safely assumed that the rechargeable accumulator is defective. In this case, contact Customer Support. The telephone number can be found on page 100 in section »Contact data«.

#### 3.6.2 Programmable event function

The “Calendar Start” offers a programmable event function. This enables you to enter a time at which the event is repeatedly triggered on a daily basis (until the activity in the menu is reset). 2 event types are currently selectable:

##### 3.6.2.1 Event function “Alarm clock event”

Several acoustic signals are used.

##### 3.6.2.2 Event function “Program event”

After selecting “Program event” when configuring the event function, you will be prompted for the number of the program to be started. The program will be started automatically when the programmed event time is reached. If the temperature control unit is not active, this will also be started.

### 3.7 Operation via the touch screen

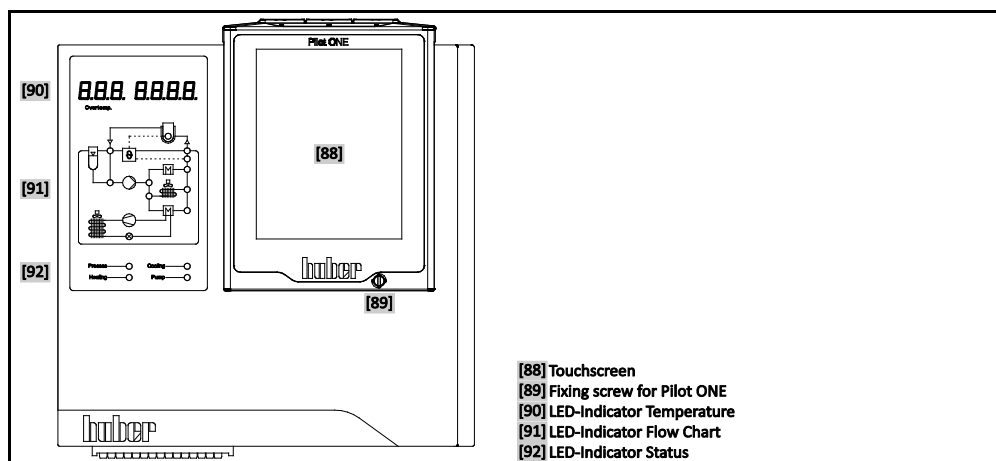
The entire operation is via the >Touchscreen< [88]. These functions can be activated by tapping the displayed text boxes/icons once. This also changes the display.

**INFORMATION**

You can cancel the current dialog or dialog sequence at any time by pressing the “ESC” touch button. When canceling a dialog or dialog sequence, it may be necessary to confirm the cancellation again. When canceling a dialog sequence, settings made earlier in the dialog sequence are discarded. Check your already carried out settings and re-enter as needed.

### 3.8 Display instruments

Display instruments



- [88] Touchscreen
- [89] Fixing screw for Pilot ONE
- [90] LED-Indicator Temperature
- [91] LED-Indicator Flow Chart
- [92] LED-Indicator Status

The following meters are available:

- >Touchscreen< [88]
- >LED-Indicator Temperature< [90]
- >LED-Indicator Flow Chart< [91]
- >LED-Indicator Status< [92]

### 3.8.1 The touchscreen [88]

The most important display and operating instrument. Shows both standard variables (setpoint, actual value, setpoint thresholds...), and also menu guidance, error information output and operation.

### 3.8.2 The LED-Indicator Temperature [90]

The red display represents the set cut-out value (overtemperature). Upon reaching this OT cut-out value, the temperature control unit switches off automatically <Safety function!>. The green display shows the actual value. In the internal control mode the internal temperature (flow/jacket temperature) and during cascade control the process temperature (reactor temperature) is displayed.

### 3.8.3 The LED-Indicator Flow Chart [91]

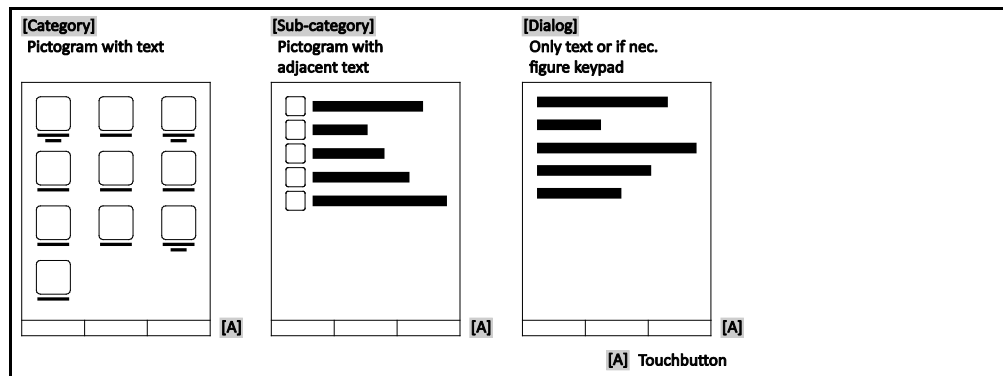
Shows status information about the operating state of the temperature control unit (e.g. circulation active, chiller active, heating active, internal/process control mode active). Active states are displayed by illuminated LEDs.

### 3.8.4 The LED-Indicator Status [92]

Displays status information about the operating state of the temperature control unit (process temperature, heating, cooling, pump). Active states are displayed by LEDs.

## 3.9 Control instruments

Example "Control instruments"



### INFORMATION

To exit the "Categories Menu", sub-categories, menu items, press the "Home" touch button (house) or the arrow. After 2 minutes of inactivity, the category/ sub-category or the Favourites menu is automatically closed and you return to the "Home" screen. Dialogs are **not** canceled/closed after 2 minutes of inactivity.

### 3.9.1 The touchbuttons

Depending on the situation, the touch buttons can be assigned different functions. For example:

- Select the “Home” screen (house)
- Back (arrow to left)
- Favourites (star)
- Add to favorites (star with a plus sign)
- Select the “Categories menu” (menu)
- Confirm entry
- Start/stop
- etc.

### 3.9.2 The categories

For clarity we have grouped the Operation and Setting of Pilot ONE in various categories. A category is selected by tapping it.

### 3.9.3 The sub-categories

The sub-categories are parts of a category. This is where you will find the entries that we have grouped together for you in the selected category. Not all the categories also contain sub-categories. Tap on a sub-category to select it.

### 3.9.4 The dialogs

Tapping on a category or sub-category displays its dialogs. Dialogues may appear e.g. as text, a numeric or a alphanumeric keyboard. Dialogs allow you for example to enter settings or start created temperature control programs. Within a dialog, selection must always be confirmed with the “OK” touch button. When cancelling a dialog with the “ESC” touch button it may be necessary to confirm the cancellation again.

## 3.10 Function examples

### 3.10.1 Display of software version

#### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “System Settings”.
- Tap on the category “System Info”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Software Version”.

The software versions of the electronics will be displayed:

Display of software versions



- Tap either the “ESC” or “OK” touchbutton. You will be returned to the previous screen.
- Tap on the “Home” touchbutton (house) to return to the “Home” screen.

### 3.10.2 Start & Stop

How to start and stop the temperature control process. Prerequisites: You have entered a setpoint.

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Home” screen.

### Start

- Tap on the “Start” touchbutton.
- Confirm the start of temperature control by tapping on “OK”.  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and temperature control will start immediately. If tapping on “OK” is not correct, this is displayed graphically for 2 seconds. After this, the display will return to the “Home” screen again. Try to start the temperature control unit again.

### Stop

- Tap on the “Stop” touchbutton.
- Confirm the stop of temperature control by tapping on “OK”.  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and temperature control will stop immediately and the pump with overrun for about 30 seconds. Wait until the pump stops. If tapping on “OK” is not correct, this is displayed graphically for 2 seconds. After this, the display will return to the “Home” screen again. Try to stop the temperature control unit again.

## INFORMATION

With the “Stop” touchbutton, you can also stop Degassing, Venting and Circulation. The requirement for this is that the corresponding task is active.

### 3.10.3 Copying the settings to a data carrier

#### Only valid for E-grade Professional

The current settings of the temperature control unit are saved as a file to a connected USB flash drive. Use this file to restore the settings of a temperature control unit or to copy them to another temperature control unit. The models of the temperature control units used must be identical to copy the settings between temperature control units. You cannot transfer data between different models.

You can also transfer the set value of the overtemperature protection to another temperature control unit. You must **always** verify this value on the respective temperature control unit and adjust it if necessary. Make sure that the value of the overtemperature protection has been adapted to the thermal fluid used.

#### 3.10.3.1 Saving to a USB flash drive

## PROCEDURE

- Insert a USB flash drive into the “USB 2.0 interface host”. The USB flash drive must have at least 1 MB of free space.
- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “System Settings”.
- Tap on the category “Copy Settings”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “Save to USB flash drive”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”. The content of the USB flash drive is displayed. If necessary, select the location (folder) on the USB flash drive.
- Confirm the selection of the memory location by tapping on “OK”.
- Enter a name for the file to be saved. Confirm the entry by tapping on “OK”. Alternatively, you can accept the proposed name by tapping on “OK”.
- Read the message and confirm by tapping on “OK”. The file with the settings was created on the USB flash drive.
- Remove the USB flash drive from the temperature control unit.



**3.10.3.2 Loading from a USB flash drive**

**PROCEDURE**

- Insert a USB flash drive with the saved file into the “USB 2.0 interface host”.
- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “System Settings”.
- Tap on the category “Copy Settings”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “Load from USB flash drive”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”. The content of the USB flash drive is displayed.
- Select the file you want to load.
- Confirm the selection of the file by tapping on “OK”.
- Select the setting group to be loaded from the list. A multiple selection is possible.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.
- Read the message on the >Touchscreen< [88].
- Switch off the temperature control unit. The settings have been loaded to the temperature control unit.
- Remove the USB flash drive from the temperature control unit.

**3.10.4 Restore factory settings**

Use this function to reset the temperature control unit to various basic states. This is useful if you want to reverse various settings relatively quickly.

**INFORMATION**

Restoring the factory settings is **only** possible if the temperature control unit is **not** carrying out a task. If a task is active, do not switch off the temperature control unit until the application allows this. Restoring the factory settings cannot be revoked. Depending on the type of resetting to factory settings performed you may have to enter parameters (process safety, thermal fluid used, cut-out value etc.) again.

“X” = Value is reset, “-” = Value is not reset

(A) = All together; (B) = Device parameters without OT; (C) = Device Parameter; (D) Program Controller; (E) = Menu; (F) = Com.G@te

Description	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
<b>Acoustics</b>	X	X	X	-	-	-
<b>Display functions</b> Warnings; Messages; Inactive Menu Items; Resolution Temperature	X	X	X	-	-	-
<b>Display modes</b>	X	X	X	-	-	-
<b>AutoStart response</b>	X	X	X	-	-	-
<b>Limitations</b> DeltaT limit; max. heating variable; max. cooling variable; max. permissible current consumption (for 230 V temperature control units)	X	X	X	-	-	-
<b>Com.G@te (only if Com.G@te is connected)</b> Analog Interface (configuration input)						
Meaning of AIF input; response on cable break; measurement range setting	X	X	X	-	-	X
Calibration	-	-	-	-	-	X
In case of analog error; current / voltage switching; filter constant	X	X	X	-	-	X
<b>Configuration Output</b> AIF output variable; Output range setting	X	X	X	-	-	X
Calibration	-	-	-	-	-	X
RS232/RS485 (Hardware RS, Baud rate, device address); ECS Standby; POKO Alarm	X	X	X	-	-	-
<b>Properties (other)</b> Change thermal fluid (thermal fluid, liter indicator, bypass usage); cooling bath / cooling (CC-E only)	X	X	X	-	-	-

Description	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
<b>Sensor calibration</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Automated compressor</b>	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>Enter program</b>	X	–	–	X	–	–
<b>Pump settings</b> Pump speed setpoint; Pump pressure setpoint; Control Mode	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>Fluid properties</b> Thermal fluid; liter indicator	X	X	X	–	–	–
Configuration manual parameters						
<b>Protective function</b> High Limit Alarm Internal; Low Limit Alarm Internal; High Limit Alarm Process; Low Limit Alarm Process; Hydrostatic Correction; Warning Time Limit (CC-E only); Min. Level (for temperature control units with analogue level sensor); Max. Level (for temperature controllers with analogue level sensor); Freeze Protection (optional)	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>Setpoint</b>	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>Setpoint limitation</b> Min. Setpoint; Max. Setpoint	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>Language</b>	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>Temperature format</b>	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>Temperature control mode</b>	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>Favourites menu</b>	X	–	–	–	X	–
<b>Pilot ONE Ethernet</b> IP address; Subnet Mask; Remote Access	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>Time format</b>	X	X	X	–	–	–
<b>2. Setpoint</b>	X	X	X	–	–	–

#### 3.10.4.1 Restore to factory settings without overtemperature protection

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “System Settings”.
- Tap on the category “Factory Settings”.
- Choose between the dialog entries “Unit Control Data without OT”, “Menu”, “Programmer” and “Com.G@te”. These entries do **not** restore the overtemperature protection. Tap on the required dialog entry.
- Tap on the “OK” touchbutton to confirm your choice.
- Read the message displayed. Tapping on “Yes” restores the factory settings, tapping on “No” cancels the procedure. The message “Restart system!” appears on the >Touchscreen< [88].
- Switch the temperature control unit off. The selected control data have been reset.

#### 3.10.4.2 Restore to factory settings including overtemperature protection

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “System Settings”.
- Tap on the category “Factory Settings”.
- Choose between the dialog entries “Unit Control Data” and “All together”. These entries **also** reset the overtemperature protection. Tap on the required dialog entry.
- Tap on the “OK” touchbutton to confirm your choice.
- Read the message displayed. Tapping on “Yes” restores the factory settings, tapping on “No” cancels the procedure.

**INFORMATION**

In the following dialog, enter the overtemperature protection suitable to the thermal fluid used. To reset the cut-out values of the overtemperature protection to the factory setting from within the controller of Pilot ONE, enter for "Heater" 35 °C and for the expansion vessel 45 °C. "Process Safety" is factory set to "Stop" and is automatically reset to "Stop" when restoring the factory settings.

- Enter the temperature unit you want to use with Pilot ONE. The available choices are "Celsius (°C)", "Kelvin (K)" and "Fahrenheit (°F)".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Read the message and confirm by tapping on "OK".
- Read the safety warning and confirm by tapping on "OK".
- Read the Note and confirm by tapping on "OK".
- Tap on the temperature format set by you in the controller (green text).
- Enter the displayed red safety code using the numeric keypad that appears.
- Enter the value 35 °C for the "Heating OT value" using the numeric keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- Read the message and confirm by tapping on "OK".
- Read the safety warning and confirm by tapping on "OK".
- Tap on the temperature format set by you in the controller (green text).
- Enter the displayed red safety code using the numeric keypad that appears.
- Enter the value 45 °C for the "Exp. vessel OT value" using the numeric keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK". The message "Restart system!" appears on the >Touchscreen< [88].
- Switch off the temperature control unit. The temperature control unit is reset.

## 4 Setup mode

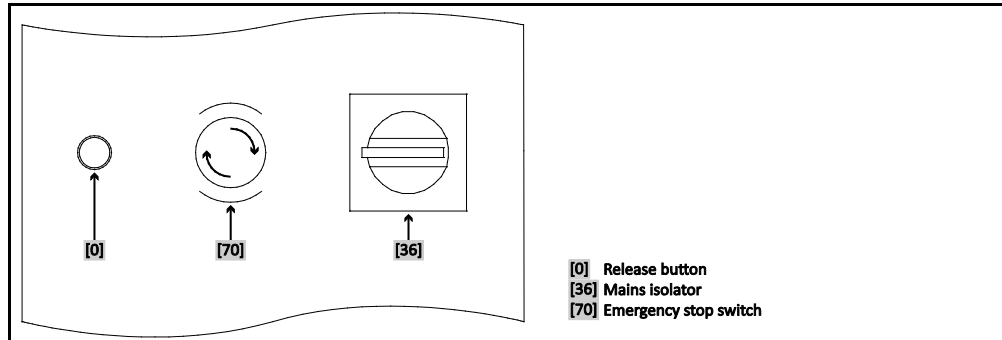
### 4.1 Setup mode



**Moving the temperature control unit during operation**  
**SERIOUS BURNS/FREEZING OF THE HOUSING PARTS/ESCAPING THERMAL FLUID**  
 ➤ Do not move temperature control units that are in operation.

#### 4.1.1 Emergency stop switch (optional): Activate / Deactivate

Exemplary layout of the switches



#### INFORMATION

By activating the >Emergency stop switch< [70], all poles of the temperature control unit are disconnected **immediately**.

##### 4.1.1.1 Emergency stop switch (optional): Activate

#### PROCEDURE

- Press the >Emergency stop switch< [70].  
All poles of the temperature control unit are disconnected **immediately**.

##### 4.1.1.2 Emergency stop switch (optional): Deactivate

#### PROCEDURE

- Turn the >Mains isolator< [36] to the "0" position!
- Release the >Emergency stop switch< [70] by turning it clockwise. A built-in spring in the >Emergency stop switch< [70] returns it to its original state.

##### 4.1.2 Turning on the temperature control unit

#### PROCEDURE

- Turn on the temperature control unit using the >Mains switch< [36].

**Only valid for temperature control units with additional >Appliance switch< [37] (optional)**  
Switch on the Pilot ONE using the >Appliance switch< [37].

**Only valid for temperature control units with an emergency stop switch (optional):**  
The safety switchgear is tested. Press the illuminated >Release button< [0]. The temperature control unit is started and the illumination in the >Release button< [0] is turned off.

Then a system test is conducted to test the full functionality of the temperature control unit. All sensors, the all-pole disconnecting power disconnect relay for the power supply and the power electronics of the main heater and the main heater itself are checked. A message appears on the >Touchscreen< [88] in case of an error or if a warning is issued. Contact Customer Support if in doubt (the phone number can be found on page 100 in the section »Contact data«).

**INFORMATION**

The following data entry is required only for:

- a) initial startup
- b) resetting the temperature control unit to the factory settings (see page 49, section »Restore factory settings«).

- After switching on the temperature control unit, tap on the required system language.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Tap on the thermal fluid used.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Read the message and confirm by tapping on "OK".
- Enter the volume using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".

**INFORMATION**

If your temperature control unit is not integrated into a network, confirm the preset IP address (0.0.0.0) by tapping on "OK". This skips the network settings.

- Enter the required IP address using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- Enter the required subnet mask using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- Tap on the required remote control mode.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Switch the temperature control unit on and off using the >Mains isolator< [36].

**Only valid for temperature control units with an emergency stop switch (optional):**

The safety relay is tested. Press the illuminated >Release button< [0]. The temperature control unit is started and the illumination in the >Release button< [0] is turned off.

**INFORMATION**

**Only valid for temperature control units with an emergency stop switch (optional):**

Proceed as follows, if the >Release button< [0] is not illuminated when turning on the temperature control unit via the >Mains switch< [36]:

Check whether the temperature control unit is properly **connected to a functioning** power supply. Solution: Properly connect the temperature control unit to a working power supply. Check whether the >Emergency stop switch< [70] has been activated (on page 52 see Section »Emergency stop switch (optional): Activate / Deactivate«). Solution: Deactivate the >Emergency stop switch< [70] as shown on page 52 in Section »Emergency stop switch (optional): Deactivate«.

If the illuminated >Release button< [0] does not turn off when pressed and/or the temperature control unit still can't be turned on:

Please contact our Customer Support (phone number, see page 100 in Section »Contact data«).

### 4.1.3 Turning off the temperature control unit

## PROCEDURE

- Warm the thermofluid to room temperature.
- Stop the thermoregulation at the temperature control unit.
- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Turn off the accessories using the >Mains switch< [36] or the >Mains isolator< [37].

#### 4.1.4 Setting the overtemperature protection



**The overtemperature protection is not correctly set to the thermal fluid used**

##### **MORTAL DANGER FROM FIRE**

- The overtemperature protection must be correctly set to the thermal fluid you are using.
- Always observe the safety data sheet of the thermal fluid.
- Different working temperature ranges may apply for open and closed systems.
- **For Huber thermal fluids:**
- For Huber thermal fluids, the maximum usable working temperature range is already indicated.
- Set the cut-out value of the overtemperature protection to the **upper temperature limit of the working range** of the thermal fluid.
- **For thermal fluids of other manufacturers:**
- Set the cut-out value of the overtemperature protection at least **25 K below the combustion point** of the thermal fluid.

##### **INFORMATION**

The maximum settable cut-out value of the OT corresponds, for Huber thermal fluids, to the specified upper working temperature of the thermal fluid. The usable working temperature range may be less, if the overtemperature protection is correctly set. When controlling the temperature at the upper working temperature limit, the OT may be triggered due to tolerances.

##### 4.1.4.1 General information on the overtemperature protection

The overtemperature protection is a device in the temperature control unit that works independently of the controller. The software and hardware is designed to test key functions and operating states during a self-test after the power supply has been switched on. If faults are detected, the enabling of the electrical assemblies in the temperature control unit is blocked. During operation, the sensors are tested for short-circuit and interruption.

The bath or flow temperature is monitored to ensure the safety of your system. It is set immediately after you have filled the system with thermal fluid.

Our temperature control units not only offer the possibility to specify the cut-out value of the overtemperature protection but also provide the possibility to specify the shutdown mode of the temperature control unit. In a typical setting the temperature control unit switches off both the temperature control as well as the circulation (**stop according to DIN EN 61010**) after reaching the cut-out value. This monitors a possible defect in the control of the heater. A strong exothermic reaction near the cut-out value can also, under certain circumstances, result in a shutdown of the temperature control unit. In this case, however, a shutdown would be fatal.

Our temperature control units provide the possibility to work with the shutdown mode **Process Safety**. In this mode, temperature control (cooling) and circulation work as always. This is therefore a possibility to respond to exothermic reactions.

##### **INFORMATION**

The default shutdown mode of the overtemperature protection is **“Stop according to DIN EN 61010”**. When resetting to factory settings, the overtemperature protection is **reset** to the default shutdown mode **“Stop according to DIN EN 61010”**!

Upon delivery, the cut-out value of the overtemperature protection is set to 35 °C. An alarm is triggered by the temperature control unit shortly after turning on the power if the temperature of the thermal fluid just filled is higher than the cut-out value set for the overtemperature protection. Set the overtemperature protection to the thermal fluid you are using.

When setting a new cut-out value for the overtemperature protection, you will be prompted to enter a randomly generated and displayed code via the numeric keypad displayed. Only after successful entry will you be able to change the cut-out value.

##### 4.1.4.2 Setting “OT limit: heating”

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Safety”.
- Tap on the category “Overtemperature”.

- Read the safety warning and confirm by tapping on “OK”.
- Read the Note and confirm by tapping on “OK”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “OT limit: heating”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.
- Tap on the temperature format set by you in the controller (green text).
- Enter the displayed red safety code using the numeric keypad that appears.
- Enter the value for the “Heating OT value” using the numeric keypad that appears. This value must be 25 K below the combustion point of the thermal fluid you are using.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”.

#### 4.1.4.3 Setting “OT expansion vessel”

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Safety”.
- Tap on the category “Overtemperature”.
- Read the safety warning and confirm by tapping on “OK”.
- Read the Note and confirm by tapping on “OK”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “OT limit: Expansion vessel”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.
- Tap on the temperature format set by you in the controller (green text).
- Enter the displayed red safety code using the numeric keypad that appears.
- Enter the value for the “Exp. vessel OT value” using the numeric keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”.

#### 4.1.4.4 Setting “Process Safety”

You have two options.

##### “Stop” in accordance with DIN EN 61010

Once the overtemperature protection cut-out value is reached, the temperature control unit (heating, cooling circuit and circulation pump) switches off (default setting).

##### “Process Safety”

Once the overtemperature protection cut-out value is reached, the heater switches off and the cooling circuit and circulation pump continue to operate. In case of an emergency (possible exothermic reaction), the full cooling capacity is thus available. Please make sure that the automated compressor is set to **Permanently ON** ([System Settings] > [Power/ECO Settings] > [Compressor ON/OFF/AUTO] > [Permanently ON]).

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Safety”.
- Tap on the category “Process Safety”.
- Read the safety warning and confirm by tapping on “OK”.
- Choose between the modes “Stop” and “process safety”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.

#### 4.1.4.5 Monitoring via “Display OT values”

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Safety”.
- Tap on the category “Display OT values”.
- You will receive an overview of the current measured temperature value of the overtemperature protection sensor, the set cut-out values and the set cut-out mode (Process Safety). Some temperature control units have 2 overtemperature protection sensors, and so 2 values are shown for these temperature control units.
- Tap on the “OK” touchbutton after you have read/checked the information.

### 4.1.5 Testing overtemperature protection for functionality



**Overtemperature protection (OT) does not trip  
MORTAL DANGER FROM FIRE**

- Test the response of the device every month and after each change of the thermal fluid in order to assure proper functioning.



**The steps below are carried out without permanent monitoring of the temperature control unit  
DAMAGE TO AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- The following actions may only be carried out while constantly monitoring the temperature control unit and the application!



Run the test only if the temperature of the thermal fluid used is about 20 °C. You must **NOT leave the temperature control unit unattended** during the entire test of the overtemperature protection.

The Pilot ONE controller contains a description for carrying out the overtemperature protection test.

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Safety”.
- Tap on the category “OT Test”.  
The description for carrying out the overtemperature protection test is displayed.
- Tap on the “OK” touch button after you have read the information.

### 4.1.6 Adjusting the Delta T limiter



**The Delta T limiter has not been adjusted to the used glass apparatus  
DAMAGE CAUSED BY GLASS APPARATUS BURSTING**

- Adjust the Delta T value to your application.



The temperature dynamics inside the reactor/process temperature are dictated by the flow temperature. A differential temperature (Delta T) occurs between the flow temperature and the temperature inside the reactor. The greater the permitted Delta T, the better the energy transmission and hence the faster the speed reaches the setpoint. However, damage could result if the temperature difference limits are exceeded (bursting of the application e.g. glass apparatus). This difference in temperature may have to be restricted depending on the application (glass apparatus).

#### 4.1.6.1 Changing the Delta T limiter

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Protection Options”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Delta T limiter”.
- Set the value of Delta T in line with the glass apparatus.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on the “OK” touchbutton.

## 4.2 The temperature control circuit

Every temperature control unit with a Pilot ONE control panel has its own PID controller for internal and process temperature control. For many temperature control tasks it is sufficient to use the factory-set control parameter. Our years of experience and current developments in control technology are used in these control parameters.

If a process control system is used, ideally send the specification of the temperature setpoint digitally to the temperature control unit. For this purpose, an Ethernet and USB port is available at the Pilot ONE and a RS232 interface at the temperature control unit. With the optional Com.G@te, an

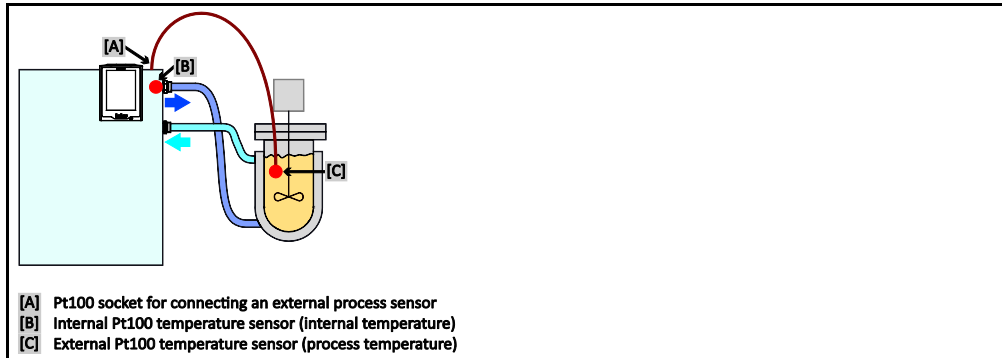


additional RS485 interface is added to your temperature control unit. Optionally you can integrate the temperature control unit in a Profibus environment. For more information, see the pages from 78, section »Interfaces and software update«.

**INFORMATION**

The capacity adjustment of the temperature control unit is optimized so that the specified processes are run through in the fastest possible time. This increases the productivity of the system as a whole and thus saves energy in the long term.

Diagram of temperature control circuit



#### 4.2.1 Select temperature control: Internal or process

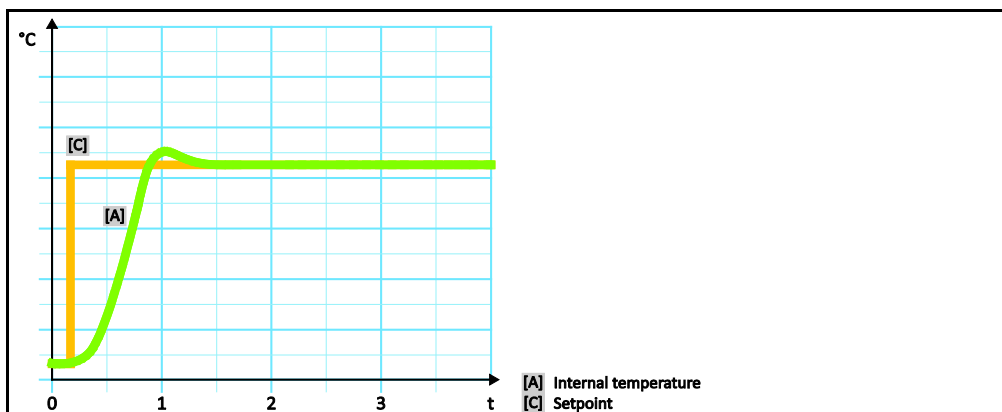
### PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "Process/Internal".
- Choose between the entries "Internal" and "Process (Cascade)".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".

#### 4.2.2 Temperature control to internal temperature

With internal temperature control, a control circuit is used to control the temperature at the internal Pt100 temperature sensor. This Pt100 temperature sensor is built into the device and is located close to thermal fluid outlet (forward flow) or in the bath tank.

Representation of an optimum internal temperature control



#### 4.2.3 Temperature control to process temperature

Certain temperature control tasks require that the temperature is recorded elsewhere for best results than described. Setting the temperature to process temperature makes alternatives available. When setting the temperature to process temperature, an additionally connected external Pt100 temperature sensor is used in conjunction with a master controller (cascade controller). The internal sensor at the supply line is integrated with the slave controller. This temperature control method is used e. g. for the thermostatic control of jacket vessels. The setpoint setting is valid for

the process controller. It in turn calculates a target value for the internal controller to optimally adjust the process setpoint.

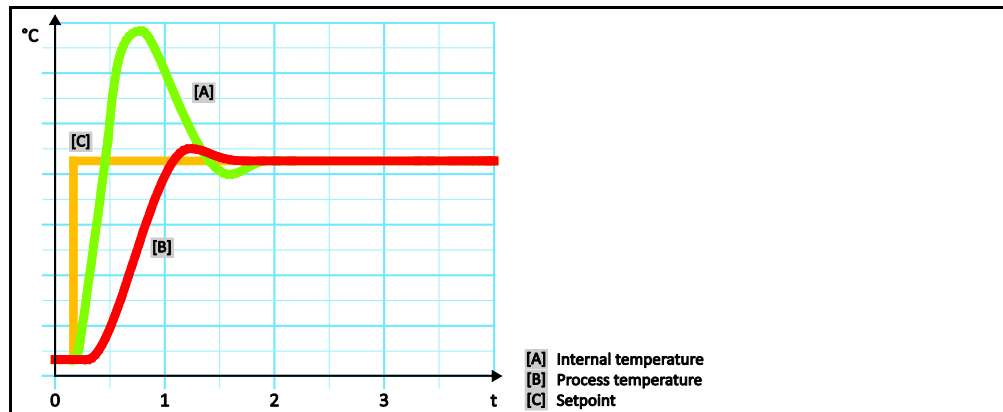
**NOTE**

**Incorrect installation of the process sensor (Pt100)**

**MATERIAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY FAULTY TEMPERATURE CONTROL**

- Disruption of measured value recording due to static build-up.
- The process sensor (Pt100) must have a screened supply cable.
- If the sensor tube is metallic, take care to avoid ground loops.
- The connection cable should not be unnecessarily long.
- Make sure that the process sensor is properly attached at the measurement point and that there is good thermal coupling
- The sensor itself must have good insulation from the screen or the protective grounding ( $R > 20 \text{ M}\Omega$ ).

Representation of an optimum process temperature control



**4.2.4 Delta T limiter**

The Delta T limiter is a part of the temperature control which protects the system or the process. The Delta T limiter is given a limit value. The Delta T limiter then reacts when the limit value is reached during heating or cooling.

The temperature control mode “Process (Cascade)” evaluates the temperature difference between the flow temperature and the process temperature. The default setting of the limit value is 100 K. If the limit value and the temperature sensor are set properly, the load limits, e.g. from a glass apparatus, are not exceeded. As the limit value is approached, the cooling or heating capacity is adjusted. The DeltaT limiter is **not** a safety device.

**4.2.5 Monitoring the Pt100 temperature sensors**

The Pt100 temperature sensors are constantly monitored for their electrical status. If the status “Sensor faulty” occurs during temperature control, the temperature control process is stopped immediately and a device message is displayed. This applies for all temperature sensors connected within the temperature control unit.

**4.2.6 Optimum control parameters for optimum temperature control**

If the adjustment of the temperature does not correspond to the quality of the illustrations shown above, you can adjust the control parameters. With Huber temperature control units, there are various ways of finding the optimum control parameters. Depending on the facilities of the temperature control unit, you can choose the following processes:

- Use ex-factory parameters (standard)
- Estimate Control Parameters (only useful for bath thermostats with E-grade Basic and internal control)
- Fast Identification (from E-grade Exclusive)
- With Preliminary Test (from E-grade Exclusive)

### 4.2.7 Sub-category: "Select auto/expert mode".

**NOTE**

Use of the "Expert mode" without a thorough knowledge of I&C technology.

**MATERIAL DAMAGE TO THE APPLICATION**

- Only use this mode if you have a thorough knowledge of I&C technology.

Here you can select whether the control parameters are set in the "Automatic mode" or in the "Expert mode". To enter settings in "Expert mode" requires in-depth knowledge of process measuring and control technology. Incorrect or insufficient settings can severely impair the function of the temperature control unit.

**INFORMATION**

In "Expert mode", "Configuration auto" is deactivated and only "Configuration manual" is possible.

This is how to change mode:

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Select auto/expert".
- Choose between the dialog entries "Automatic mode" and "Expert mode".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".

### 4.2.8 Sub-category: "Configuration auto"

**INFORMATION**

You can only select this menu entry if "Automatic mode" is set.

#### 4.2.8.1 Sub-category: "Find parameters"

##### 4.2.8.1.1 Dialog entry: "Fast Identification"

Considering the small effort, the "Fast Identification" function of the controlled system provides you with very quick and reliable adapted control parameters. These control parameters achieve a fast and very accurate tuning performance. The more complex but also more precise identification "With Preliminary Test" is only very rarely required.

**INFORMATION**

Do not make any changes to the temperature control unit and to the application (temperature control unit / external application) after your system has been started. Changes include e.g. filling / draining process chamber, changing the mixer speed, change of position of Pt100 process control sensor etc.

## PROCEDURE

- Before setting the control parameters, make sure that the temperature control unit has reached the set setpoint and has been controlling the temperature at this setpoint for a few minutes. Do not stop the temperature control.
- Do not make any changes to the temperature control unit and the application during parameter determination.
- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration auto".
- Tap on the sub-category "Find parameters".
- Tap on the dialog entry "Fast Identification".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Read the message displayed and confirm it by tapping on "OK".
- Select the thermal fluid used from the list.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Choose between the dialog entries "Internal" and "Process (Cascade)".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".

- Enter a new setpoint using the number keypad that appears. This should be at least 10 K away from the current setpoint.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK". Setting of the control parameters using "Fast Identification" starts and after a while a message appears on the display.
- Read the message displayed and confirm it by tapping on "OK".

#### 4.2.8.1.2 Dialog entry: "With Preliminary Test"

In some complex applications, the "Fast Identification" of the control circuit may not yet lead to optimum control. This can happen, in particular, if the hydraulic build-up cannot be adjusted to the necessary circulation volumes. Further information on this is provided on page 41 in the Section »**To be noted when planning the test**«.

A further optimization of control behavior can be achieved if you select the control parameterization "With Preliminary Test". With this, the control parameters within the set limits of the minimum and maximum setpoint are determined. Temperature control is then also carried out to the setpoint limits in some circumstances.

### INFORMATION

Before starting the automatic controller parameterization, verify the correct setting of the minimum and maximum setpoint. A limitation to the actually used operating temperature range is advantageous. Do not make any changes to the temperature control unit and to the application (temperature control unit / external application) after your system has been started. Changes include e.g. filling / draining process chamber, changing the mixerspeed, change of position of Pt100 process sensor etc.

Since the working temperature range can sometimes be very large, finding the parameters takes correspondingly longer in this mode. The control defines up to three temperature setpoints and automatically processes them one after another. One of these is below room temperature, one roughly at room temperature and one above room temperature, if the setpoint limits allow this.

## PROCEDURE

- Before setting the control parameters, make sure that the temperature control unit has reached the set setpoint and has been controlling the temperature at this setpoint for a few minutes. Do not stop the temperature control.
- Do not make any changes to the temperature control unit and the application during parameter determination.
- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration auto".
- Tap on the sub-category "Find parameters".
- Tap on the dialog entry "With Preliminary Test".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Read the message displayed and confirm it by tapping on "OK".
- Select the thermal fluid used from the list.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Choose between the dialog entries "Internal" and "Process (Cascade)".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK". Setting the control parameters using "With Preliminary Test" starts and a message appears on the touchscreen after a while.
- Read the message displayed and confirm it by tapping on "OK".

#### 4.2.8.1.3 Dialog entry: "Estimate Control Parameters"

Even with the simple temperature control units, we offer a further advantage in comparison with comparable bath thermostats available on the market. You can modify an existing control parameter by entering the thermal fluid used and the quantity of thermal fluid. This version is available with bath thermostats without connected external application.

### INFORMATION

All the necessary technical data for the thermal fluids listed for Pilot ONE are stored in the controller. If the thermal fluid that you use is not shown in the list, choose the most similar thermal fluid with regard to temperature range and viscosity. Further information about this is provided on page 40 in the Section »**Information on the thermal fluids**«.

## PROCEDURE

- Before setting the control parameters, make sure that the temperature control unit has reached the set setpoint and has been controlling the temperature at this setpoint for a few minutes. Do not stop the temperature control.
- Do not make any changes to the temperature control unit and the application during parameter determination.
- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration auto".
- Tap on the sub-category "Find parameters".
- Tap on the dialog entry "Estimate Control Parameters".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Read the message and confirm it by tapping on "Yes". The current control parameters will be overwritten.
- Select the thermal fluid used from the list.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Read the message displayed and confirm it by tapping on "OK".
- Enter the filling volume using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- Tap twice on the "Arrow" touchbutton to return to the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "Process/Internal".
- Choose between the dialog entries "Internal" and "Process (Cascade)".
- Tap on "OK" to confirm your choice.

### 4.2.8.2 Sub-category: "Control Dynamics"

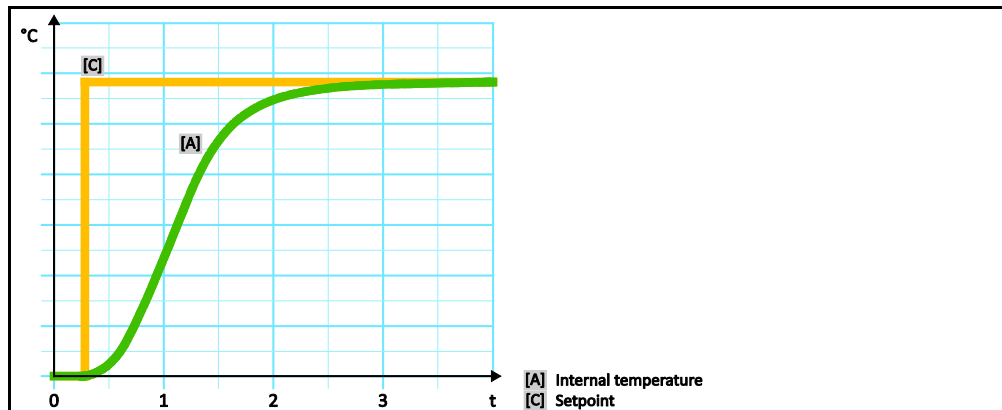
You can choose between a faster tuning performance with a possible and accepted small temperature overshoot and a tuning performance without temperature overshoot. The default setting is "Fast, small overshoot".

The overshoot always refers to the leading temperature. Example: The process temperature, if activated, is the leading temperature. In contrast, the bath or flow temperature must always be leading the process temperature. In order to achieve the best possible energy transfer, the greatest possible temperature difference between the bath or flow temperature and the process temperature is necessary (see figure "»Representation of an optimum process temperature control«" from page 57 in section »Temperature control to process temperature«). This always requires the maximum possible thermal fluid flow rate. In the setting "Faster, small overshoot", the combination of high thermal fluid flow rate and the superbly designed control electronics hardly ever results in an overshoot of the process temperature, while reaching the setpoint as quickly as possible. The opposite to the mode "Faster, small overshoot" is available in the setting "Without overshoot". The target temperature is approached more cautiously and thus aperiodic. It takes longer to adjust to the selected setpoint. The statement "without overshooting" is only valid with little external disturbance influence. Please note the specifications on page 41 in section »To be noted when planning the test«.

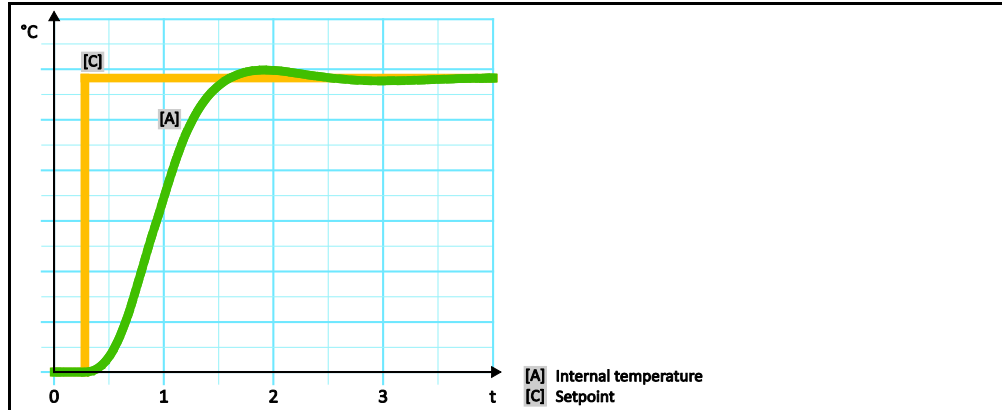
#### INFORMATION

The adjustment behavior can be selected at any time without reactivating the "Find control parameters".

Internal, aperiodic temperature control



Internal, dynamic temperature control with possible overshooting of the temperature



## PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Temperature Control”.
- Tap on the category “TAC/Manual”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Configuration auto”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Control Dynamics”.
- Choose between the dialog entries “Fast, small overshoot” and “Without overshoot”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.

### 4.2.8.3 Sub-category: “Fluid Properties”

#### 4.2.8.3.1 Sub-category “Select Fluid”

Under this entry, you can select the thermal fluid used from a list.

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Temperature Control”.
- Tap on the category “TAC/Manual”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Configuration auto”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Fluid Properties”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Select Fluid”.
- Select the thermal fluid used from the list.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.

#### 4.2.8.3.2 Sub-category: “Bath/Circulation Volume”

Under this entry, you can enter the filling volume of the thermal fluid in your bath/circuit.

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Temperature Control”.
- Tap on the category “TAC/Manual”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Configuration auto”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Fluid Properties”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Bath/Circulation Volume”.
- Read the message and confirm it by tapping on “OK”.
- Enter the filling volume using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”.

## 4.2.8.3.3 Sub-category: "VPC/Bypass"

Under this entry, you can specify whether you use a bypass or not.

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration auto".
- Tap on the sub-category "Fluid Properties".
- Tap on the sub-category "VPC/Bypass".
- Choose between the dialog entries "Bypass used" and "Bypass not used".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".

## 4.2.8.3.4 Sub-category: "Show Fluid"

This entry provides you with an overview of the settings entered.

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration auto".
- Tap on the sub-category "Fluid Properties".
- Tap on the sub-category "Show Fluid".
- Tap on "OK" after you have read/checked the entries.

## 4.2.8.4 Sub-category: "Display parameters"

Here you can display the set parameters in "Automatic mode".

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration auto".
- Tap on the sub-category "Display parameters".
- Tap on "OK" after you have read/checked the parameters.

## 4.2.9 Sub-category: "Configuration manual"

**NOTE**

Use of the "Expert mode" without a thorough knowledge of I&C technology.

**MATERIAL DAMAGE TO THE APPLICATION**

- Only use this mode if you have a thorough knowledge of I&C technology.

**INFORMATION**

In "Expert mode", "Configuration auto" is deactivated only "Configuration manual" is possible.

To enter settings in "Expert mode" requires in-depth knowledge of process measuring and control technology. Incorrect or insufficient settings can severely impair the function of the temperature control unit.

## 4.2.9.1 Sub-category: "Change parameters"

In this menu you manually configure the control parameters. If only the internal temperature is used as a target value, the control parameters are entered only under "Internal". If the process temperature is used as the target value, also the internal controller can be used, for example, when reaching the set point limit or in case of a Delta T limit. Consequently, parameter sets must be entered under all three items ("Internal", "Jacket" and "Process") when using the process temperature as a target value.

#### 4.2.9.1.1 Sub-category: "Internal"

Enter the new values for "KP", "Tn" and "Tv" here one after the other.

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Change parameters".
- Tap on the sub-category "Internal".
- Enter the new "KP" value using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- Enter the new "Tn" value using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- Enter the new "Tv" value using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".

#### 4.2.9.1.2 Sub-category: "Jacket"

Enter the new value for "KP" here.

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Change parameters".
- Tap on the sub-category "Jacket".
- Enter the new "KP" value using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- Read the message and confirm it by tapping on "OK".

#### 4.2.9.1.3 Sub-category: "Process"

Enter the new values for "KP", "Tn" and "Tv" here one after the other.

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Change parameters".
- Tap on the sub-category "Process".
- Enter the new "KP" value using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- Enter the new "Tn" value using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- Enter the new "Tv" value using the number keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".

#### 4.2.9.2 Sub-category: "Display parameters"

In this function, the set manual parameters are displayed.

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".



- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Display parameters".
- Tap on "OK" after you have read/checked the parameters.

#### 4.2.9.3 Sub-category: "Control structure"

With this function, you have two different control structures available.

**"Huber PID controller"**: Default setting

**"Classic PID controller"**: This setting is exclusively used by Huber service engineers for service purposes.

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Configuration manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "control structure".
- Choose between the dialogue entries "Huber PID controller" and "Classic PID controller".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".

#### 4.2.10 Sub-category: "Reset parameters"

With this function, you can reset the control parameters to the factory setting.

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Reset parameters".
- Read the message and confirm it by tapping on "Yes". The control parameters are reset/deleted.  
**The temperature control unit can only be operated again after a complete restart.**
- To do so, switch the temperature control unit off and back on again. The parameters have been reset.

#### 4.2.11 Sub-category: "Display parameters"

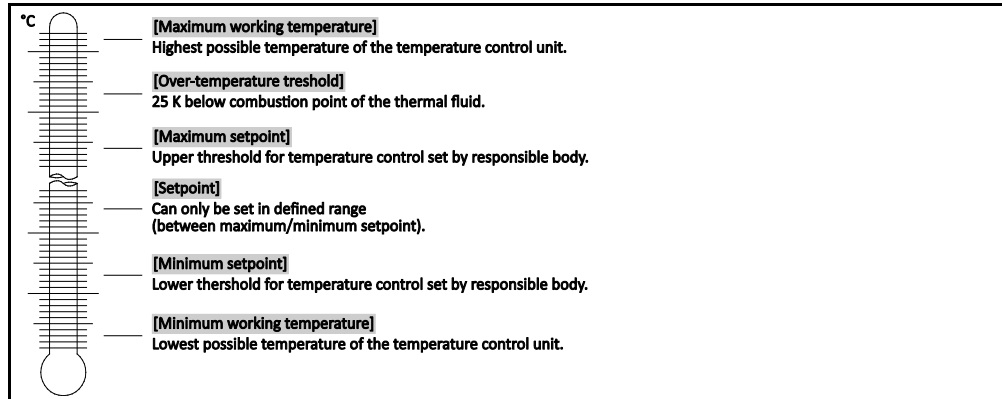
In this function, the set parameters are displayed. Depending on the previous setting, these will be the "Automatic control parameters" or the "Manual control parameters".

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "TAC/Manual".
- Tap on the sub-category "Display parameters".
- Tap on "OK" after you have read/checked the parameters.

### 4.2.12 Setting the setpoint thresholds

Overview of the temperature thresholds



The limits for the minimum and maximum setpoints serve for the safety of your system. They should be set for the application field of the thermal fluid before starting the first temperature control and when changing the thermal fluid. The maximum setpoint limit limits the setpoint setting for the bath or flow temperature. The minimum setpoint limit protects against high viscosity or freezing at low temperatures. Setpoint settings are only available in the temperature range between the minimum and maximum setpoint limit.

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Protection Options”.
- Tap on the category “Setpoint Limits”.
- Tap on the sub-category “Minimum Setpoint”.
- Enter the new value, using the numeric keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”.
- In the display that follows, confirm your entry again by tapping on “OK”.  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and the “Min. setpoint” will be changed promptly. If tapping on “OK” is not correct, it will be displayed graphically for 2 seconds. The display will then return to the category “Setpoint Limits”. Try changing the “Min. Setpoint” again.
- Tap on the sub-category “Maximum Setpoint”.
- Enter the new value, using the numeric keypad that appears.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”.
- In the display that follows, confirm your entry again by tapping on “OK”.  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and the “Max. Setpoint” will be changed promptly. If tapping on “OK” is not correct, it will be displayed graphically for 2 seconds. The display will then return to the category “Setpoint Limits”. Try changing the “Max. Setpoint” again.

#### INFORMATION

Check the set values for the minimum and maximum setpoint at any system change, especially when changing the thermal fluid.

### 4.2.13 Setting the setpoint

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Home” screen.
- Tap on the keypad symbol next to “T<sub>Setpoint</sub>”.
- Enter a new setpoint using the number keypad that appears.  
**The following must apply:**  
[Minimum setpoint limit] ≤ [Setpoint] ≤ [Maximum setpoint limit].  
If these conditions are not met, a message will appear on the >Touchscreen< [88] and the entry will be ignored. In this case, delete the value just entered either with the “Arrow” key or with the “clear” key. Enter the setpoint again.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”.
- In the display that follows, confirm your entry again by tapping on “OK”.  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and the setpoint will be changed immediately.

If tapping on "OK" is not correct, this is displayed graphically for 2 seconds. After this, the display will return to the "Home" screen again. Try changing the setpoint again.

### 4.3 Filling, venting, degassing and draining

The illustration "connection diagram" can be found on page 101 in section »Annex«.

#### CAUTION

##### Extremely hot / cold surfaces, connections and thermal fluids

##### BURNS/FREEZING OF LIMBS

- Surfaces, connections and tempered thermal fluids can be extremely hot or cold depending on the operating mode.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces, connections and thermal fluids!
- Wear your personnel protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles).

#### NOTE

##### During an active circulation, the thermal fluid circuit is shut off by shut-off valves

##### MATERIAL DAMAGE TO THE CIRCULATING PUMPS INSTALLED IN THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT

- Do not close the thermal fluid circuit during an active circulation by means of shut-off valves.
- Warm the thermal fluid to room temperature before stopping the circulation.

#### 4.3.1 Externally closed application

#### WARNING

##### Operating an externally closed system with >Isolating sleeve< [27] installed

##### BURSTING DUE TO OVERPRESSURE DURING TEMPERATURE CONTROL.

- Shut down the temperature control unit immediately.
- Allow the thermal fluid to cool to room temperature.
- Prior to starting up the temperature control unit with an externally closed system, remove the >Isolating sleeve< [27] (see page 34, in section »Mounting/removing the isolating sleeve (optional)«).
- In case of standard devices, open the >Venting valve expansion vessel< [21] by turning it anti-clockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go).

##### 4.3.1.1 Filling and venting externally closed application

#### CAUTION

##### Non-compliance with the safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used

##### INJURIES

- Risk of injury to the eyes, skin, respiratory tract.
- The safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used must be read prior to using it and its content must be respected.
- Observe the local regulations/work instructions.
- Wear your personal protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles, safety footwear).
- Danger of slipping because floor and work area are contaminated. Clean the work station and follow the instructions for the disposal of thermal fluid and material on page 17 in Section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.

#### NOTE

##### Semi-automatic venting

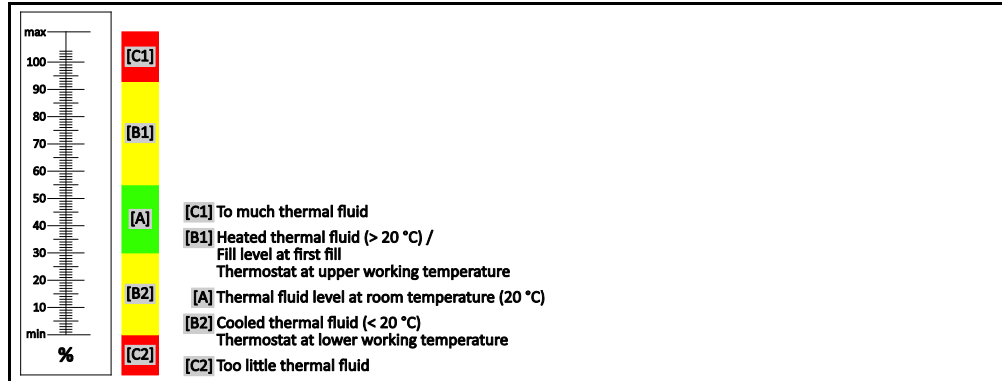
##### DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT

- An elevated tolerance time for the pressure drop can damage the pump if the thermal fluid level in the system is also too low.
- Constantly monitor the thermal fluid level in the >Sight glass< [23]. Fill up the thermal fluid during the venting phase so the thermal fluid level does not fall below the minimum mark in the >Expansion vessel< [18].

#### INFORMATION

Calculate whether the capacity of the >Expansion vessel< [18] can absorb the expansion volume during operation. Assume the following volumes for this calculation: [Minimum filling capacity of the temperature control unit] + [Volume of the > Extra expansion vessel< [19] (optional)] + [Volume of the thermal fluid hoses] + [Jacket volume of your application] + [10% / 100 K].

Fill levels in the  
>Sight glass< [23]



- During the fill process, ensure any necessary measures, such as earthing the tanks, funnels and other aids, have been taken.
- Fill to the lowest possible height.

## PROCEDURE

- Open the >Expansion vessel cap< [22] by hand and remove, if fitted, the >Isolating sleeve< [27] (see page 34 in section »Mounting/removing the isolating sleeve (optional)«). The >Isolating sleeve< [27] can **only** be mounted in **externally open** systems in the >Expansion vessel< [18].
- In case of standard devices, open the >Venting valve expansion vessel< [21] by turning it anti-clockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go).
- Open the **Filling valve pump**< [122] (model-dependent) by turning it counterclockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go). This will accelerate the filling process.
- Carefully pour suitable thermal fluid, using the filling accessories (funnel and/or beaker) into the >Filling port< [17]. The thermal fluid flows from the >Expansion vessel< [18] into the temperature control unit and via the hose connection to the external application. The fill level is displayed in the >Sight glass< [23]. Clean the filling accessories according to the instructions on page 17 section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.
- Before starting the venting process, fill the >Expansion vessel< [18] from 50 to 70 %. The thermal fluid flows via the >Expansion vessel< [18] into the temperature control unit.
- Wait until the level in the >Sight glass< [23] no longer falls. Refill the >Expansion vessel< [18] from 50 to 70 %.
- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Temperature Control”.
- Tap on the category “Start/Stop”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “Start venting”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.
- Confirm the preset time interval by tapping on “OK”. Alternatively, use the number keypad that appears to enter an individual time interval. Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”. Venting will start. Venting stops if the level in the >Sight glass< [23] drops too much. Refill thermal fluid (fill level 50 to 70%) and restart venting. Depending on the temperature control unit and the connected application, this process must be repeated several times. The venting process can only be restarted after a time interval has elapsed if a time interval indicated in the >Status line< [Field 10] runs backwards.

### INFORMATION

If, with externally closed applications (reactors), the fluid level in the fill level display remains the same when the pump is running and when the pump has stopped, the application has been vented.

- Stop venting. To do this, go to the category “Temperature Control”.
- Tap on the category “Start/Stop”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “Stop venting”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”. Venting is stopped and the pump continues to run for approx. 30 seconds. Wait until the pump stops.
- Close the >Filling valve pump< [122] (model-dependent) by turning it clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).
- Close the >Expansion vessel cap< [22] by hand.

**INFORMATION**

**Venting and degassing** must be performed especially during commissioning and after changing the thermal fluid. This is the only way to ensure trouble-free operation. After venting is completed, follow the steps on page 69 in section »**Degassing externally closed applications**«.

Note that the volume expansion of the thermal fluid depends on the working temperature range you wish to work in. At the “lowest” working temperature, do not go beyond the **minimum** mark of the **>Sight glass< [23]** and at the “highest” working temperature there should be no overflow from the **>Expansion vessel< [18]**. In case of overfilling, drain the excess amount of thermal fluid (see page 71 in Section »**Draining externally closed applications**«). Check if the thermal fluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**«.

#### 4.3.1.2 Degassing externally closed applications

**CAUTION**

**With a fluid mix, rapid heating can cause thermal fluid to suddenly escape from the >Expansion vessel< [18]**

**COMBUSTION/PROPERTY DAMAGE**

- Due to the rapid heating of the low-boiling component contained in the mixture, a sudden overflow from the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** is to be expected.

**CAUTION**

**Hot surface on the >Expansion vessel< [18] in “degassing” setup mode**

**BURNS TO LIMBS**

- Do not touch the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** during “degassing” setup mode!
- Wear your personnel protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles).

**NOTE**

**Inert gas blanket over the >Expansion vessel< [18] over 0.1 bar (g)**

**MATERIAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY MECHANICAL DAMAGE TO THE >EXPANSION VESSEL< [18]**

- When using the optional sealing sets for Unistate in connection with a static inert gas overlay, a pressure limit of 0.1 bar (g) must be used.

**INFORMATION**

When changing from low-boiling thermal fluid (low-boiling components) to higher boiling thermal fluids, remains of the low-boiling component may remain in the temperature control unit. Depending on the working temperature, the low-boiling component begins to boil and gas bubbles are formed that cause the pump pressure to momentarily collapse. This may cause a safety shutdown. The gas bubbles reach the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** and can escape via the **>Expansion vessel cap< [22]**, and the **>Filling port< [17]**. Outgassing will remove residues of the low-boiling component from the thermal fluid.

We recommend inert gas overlay for your temperature control unit. For this we offer the sealing set for Unistats in the Huber catalog (order No. 9402).

The thermal fluid is protected from environmental influences when using a Unistat. This prevents an increased accumulation of moisture or the oxidative degradation of the thermal fluid. A further significant extension of the useful life of the thermal fluid can be achieved by a static overlay with inert gas. This is especially true if it is intended to work at the operating temperature limits of the thermal fluid over an extended period of time. (Hygroscopy, oxidation).

The temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** is measured by a temperature sensor. The temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** may rise due to the expansion of the hot thermal fluid during degassing. A passive cooling device prevents too high a temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]**, thereby protecting the thermal fluid from oxidation too. The factory setting is 45 °C. However, rising gas bubbles can briefly create temperatures **> 70 °C** in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]**. This is caused by aging and the nature and quantity of the low-boiling thermal fluid contained in the temperature control circuit.

Under the category “**Safety**” in the section “**Overtemperature**”, the cut-out value of the installed temperature sensor can be set up to 100 °C in the degassing mode. In normal mode, only max. 70 °C can be set for the **>Expansion vessel< [18]**.

Thermal fluids are more or less hygroscopic (water-attracting). This effect increases, the lower the working temperature. The de-gassing mode described below, which must be **permanently moni-**

**tored**, also helps to remove any water residues from the temperature control circuit. Using the optional sealing set (order no. 9402) further reduces the influence of oxidation and hygroscopy in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]**.

## PROCEDURE

- Activate the menu item “Degassing” after completing the venting operation.  
Prerequisite: You have filled the temperature control unit in accordance with the instructions on page 67 in section »**Filling and venting externally closed application**« and/or cleaned it as per page 93 in section »**Rinsing the thermal fluid circuit**«.
- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Temperature Control”.
- Tap on the category “Start/Stop”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “Start degassing”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.
- Read the Note and confirm by tapping on “OK”.
- Go to the “Home” screen.
- Tap on the keypad symbol next to “ $T_{\text{Setpoint}}$ ”.
- Enter a setpoint using the number keypad that appears. This setpoint **must** be below the boiling point of the low-boiling thermofluid. The setpoint will be increased in 10 K steps during the degassing process up to the maximum working temperature.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”.
- In the display that follows, confirm your entry again by tapping on “OK”.  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and the “setpoint” will be changed immediately. If tapping on “OK” is not correct, it will be displayed graphically for 2 seconds. The display will return to the “Home” screen. Try changing the “setpoint” again.
- Carry out temperature control to this setpoint until the temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** no longer rises or even falls.

### Monitoring the temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]**.

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Safety”.
- Tap on the category “Display OT values”. All measured safety temperatures are displayed.
- Check the temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]**. The degassing process is active if it increases. Wait until the temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** no longer rises or even falls.
- Go to the “Home” screen.
- Tap on the keypad symbol next to “ $T_{\text{Setpoint}}$ ”.
- Increase the setpoint by 10 K.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”.
- In the display that follows, confirm your entry again by tapping on “OK”.  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and the “setpoint” will be changed immediately. If tapping on “OK” is not correct, it will be displayed graphically for 2 seconds. Then the display will return to the “Home” screen again. Try changing the “setpoint” again.
- Carry out temperature control until the temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** no longer rises or even falls.
- Check the temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** again.
- Continue to increase the setpoint by 10 K increments until the temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** no longer rises during an increase.
- Now maintain the thermal fluid at the last temperature set until the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** has reached ambient temperature.

### INFORMATION

The entire process can take several hours, depending on the degree of contamination and the application size. Continue the control process until the temperature in the **>Expansion vessel< [18]** has returned to ambient temperature.

- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Temperature Control”.
- Tap on the category “Start/Stop”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “Stop degassing”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.
- Read the note and confirm by tapping on “OK”. Degassing stops immediately and the pump continues to run for approx. 30 seconds. Wait until the pump stops.

- Connect a suitable drain hose (must be compatible with the thermal fluid) to the **>Expansion vessel drain<** [9] (if fitted) or **>Drain<** [8].
- Place the other end of the hose in a suitable container, which is compatible with the thermal fluid and the thermal fluid temperature.
- Drain the **>Expansion vessel<** [18]. To do so, open the **>Expansion vessel drain valve<** [5] by turning it counterclockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go). Pay attention to the high temperature of the thermal fluid. On page 17 observe section **»Proper disposal of resources and consumables«**.
- Close the **>Expansion vessel drain valve<** [5] by turning it clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).
- Remove the drain hose and the container. On page 17 observe section **»Proper disposal of resources and consumables«**.
- Open the **>Expansion vessel cap<** [22] by hand.
- Carefully pour original thermal fluid into the **>Filling port<** [17], using the filling accessories (funnel and/or beaker). The fill levels are displayed in the **>Sight glass<** [23] or **>Level indicator/Level<** [25]. Do not mix different thermal fluids. Follow the instructions on page 17 observe section **»Proper disposal of resources and consumables«**.
- Close the **>Expansion vessel cap<** [22] by hand.
- The de-gassing process is complete.

#### 4.3.1.3 Draining externally closed applications



##### Hot or very cold thermal fluid

##### SERIOUS BURNS/FREEZING OF LIMBS

- Before draining, ensure that the thermal fluid has room temperature (20 °C).
- If, at this temperature, the thermal fluid is too viscous to be drained: Control the temperature of the thermal fluid for a few minutes until the viscosity will allow drainage. Never control the temperature of the thermal fluid when the Drain is open.
- Danger of burns when draining thermal fluids at temperatures above 20 °C.
- Wear your personal protective equipment when carrying out the drain operation.
- Only drain with a suitable draining hose and container. These must be resistant to the thermal fluid and the temperature.

## PROCEDURE

- Connect a suitable drain hose to the **>Drain<** [8].
- Place the other end of the hose in a suitable container.

##### Table-top models

- Open the **>Drain valve thermofluid<** [3] by turning it counterclockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go). The thermofluid will flow from the external application via the pump chamber and the draining hose into the container. Check if the thermofluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section **»Proper disposal of resources and consumables«**.
- Drain your externally closed application. The description for the drainage procedure can be found in the documents you received with the application. Check if the thermofluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section **»Proper disposal of resources and consumables«**.
- Open the connection **>Circulation flow<** [1].
- Open the connection **>Circulation return<** [2]. Leave the temperature control unit open for a while to dry out (without screw caps) and with the **>Drain valve thermofluid<** [3] open.

##### Free-standing models

- Open all **>Drain valves<** [3] and [5] by turning them counterclockwise (turn 90° left as far as they will go). The thermofluid will flow from the external application via the pump chamber and the draining hose into the container. Check if the thermofluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section **»Proper disposal of resources and consumables«**.
- Drain your externally closed application. The description for the drainage procedure can be found in the documents you received with the application. Check if the thermofluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section **»Proper disposal of resources and consumables«**.
- Open the connection **>Circulation flow<** [1].
- Open the connection **>Circulation return<** [2]. Leave the temperature control unit open for a while to dry out (without screw caps) and with the **>Drain valve thermofluid<** [3] open.

### 4.3.2 Externally open application

#### CAUTION

**Operating an externally open system without >Isolating sleeve< [27] installed**

##### **BURNS/FREEZING DUE TO OVERFLOWING EXPANSION VESSEL**

- Shut down the temperature control unit immediately.
- Allow the thermal fluid to cool down/heat up to room temperature.
- If the temperature control unit is installed below the open system, the thermal fluid will escape from the >Expansion vessel< [18] and from the >Sight glass< [23].
- If the open system is located below the temperature control unit, overflow can occur in the open system.
- Prior to starting up the temperature control unit with an externally open system, install the >Isolating sleeve< [27] (see page 34 in section »Mounting/removing the isolating sleeve (optional)«).
- Close the >Venting valve expansion vessel< [21] for all stand-alone units by turning them clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).

#### 4.3.2.1 Filling and venting externally open application

#### CAUTION

**Non-compliance with the safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used**

##### **INJURIES**

- Risk of injury to the eyes, skin, respiratory tract.
- The safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used must be read prior to using it and its content must be respected.
- Observe the local regulations/work instructions.
- Wear your personal protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles, safety footwear).
- Danger of slipping because floor and work area are contaminated. Clean the work station and follow the instructions for the disposal of thermal fluid and material on page 17 in Section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.

#### **NOTE**

**Overflowing thermal fluid inside the temperature control unit**

##### **MATERIAL DAMAGE**

- If the temperature control unit is installed below the open system, the thermal fluid will escape from the >Expansion vessel< [18] and from the >Sight glass< [23].
- Shut down the temperature control unit immediately.
- Isolate the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Have the temperature control unit only serviced and cleaned by staff trained by Huber. On page 17 observe section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.

#### **INFORMATION**

Overflowing thermofluid will create a film on surfaces, and therefore must be collected and disposed of immediately after the event in accordance with the safety data sheet. Follow the instructions on page 17, section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables« for the disposal of thermofluid and material.

If this is not complied with, it is assumed that the temperature control unit does not comply with all requirements of DIN EN 61010-2-010.

- During the fill process, ensure any necessary measures, such as earthing the tanks, funnels and other aids, have been taken.
- Fill to the lowest possible height.

## PROCEDURE

- Open the >Expansion vessel cap< [22] and verify that the >Isolating sleeve< [27] is installed (see page 34 in section »Mounting/removing the isolating sleeve (optional)«). Then close the >Expansion vessel cap< [22]. The >Isolating sleeve< [27] **must** be mounted in **externally open** systems in the >Expansion vessel< [18]. Consequently, the >Expansion vessel< [18] is closed off from the externally open application and you can also place the temperature control unit below the externally open application.
- In case of free-standing units, close the >Venting valve expansion vessel< [21] by turning it clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).



- Open the **Filling valve pump**< [122] (model-dependent) by turning it counterclockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go). This will accelerate the filling process.
- Fill suitable thermal fluid into the bath vessel. The thermal fluid flows over the return line into the temperature control unit and over the flow line to the bath vessel. Thereby the air in the temperature control unit reaches the outside. Clean the filling accessories according to the instructions on page 17 in section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**«.
- Go to the “Categories Menu”.
- Tap on the category “Temperature Control”.
- Tap on the category “Start/Stop”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “Start venting”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”.
- Confirm the preset time interval by tapping on “OK”. Alternatively, use the number keypad that appears to enter an individual time interval. Confirm your entry by tapping on “OK”. Venting will start. Make sure the **“Min” mark** in the bath vessel (top edge of the back flow + approx. 1 cm safety) is not undercut. Venting stops if the level in the bath vessel falls below the **“Min” mark**. Refill thermal fluid and restart venting. Depending on the temperature control unit and the connected application, this process must be repeated several times. The venting process can only be restarted after a time interval has elapsed if a time interval indicated in the **>Status line**< [Field 10] runs backwards.

**INFORMATION**

The volume expansion of the thermal fluid depends on the working temperature range you wish to work in. A **“Min” mark** must not be undercut in the bath vessel (top edge of the back flow + ca. 1 cm safety) at the “lowest” working temperature and a **“Max” mark** must not be exceeded in the bath vessel at the “highest” working temperature. In the event of overfilling a table-top model and prior to starting, drain thermal fluid into a suitable container via **>Drain**< [8] by additionally opening the **>Drain valve thermal fluid**< [3] (by turning it counterclockwise (turn it 90° to the left as far as it will go)) or by skimming off bath liquid from the bath. In case of free-standing models, drain thermal fluid via **>Drain**< [8] and by opening the **>Drain valve thermal fluid**< [3] (by turning it counterclockwise (turn 90° to the left as far as it will go)). Check if the thermal fluid can be reused. On page 17 observe Section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**«. The pump sucks air instead of thermal fluid if there is too little thermal fluid. This “dry run” of the pump is detected by the sensors and the electronics and a safety shutdown occurs. Therefore, please provide for sufficient thermal fluid.

- Stop venting. To do this, go to the category “Temperature Control”.
- Tap on the category “Start/Stop”.
- Tap on the dialog entry “Stop venting”.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on “OK”. Venting is stopped and the pump continues to run for approx. 30 seconds. Wait until the pump stops.
- Close the **>Filling valve pump**< [122] (model-dependent) by turning it clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).

#### 4.3.2.2 Degassing externally open applications

**CAUTION****Hot or cold thermal fluid and surfaces****BURNS TO LIMBS**

- Avoid direct contact with the thermal fluids or the surfaces.
- Wear your personnel protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles, safety footwear).

**INFORMATION**

When changing from low-boiling thermal fluid (low-boiling component) to higher boiling thermal fluid, remains of the low-boiling component may remain in the temperature control unit. Depending on the working temperature, the low-boiling component begins to boil, gas bubbles form and cause the pump pressure to momentarily collapse. This may cause a safety shutdown. The gas bubbles reach the bath opening and can escape.

If ice crystals form on the evaporator coil, water has accumulated in the thermal fluid. If this is the case, degas to avoid damage to the temperature control unit.

Thermal fluids are hygroscopic (water-attracting) to a greater or lesser degree. This effect increases as the working temperature decreases. The off-gassing mode below, which must be **permanently monitored**, also helps you remove any water residues from the temperature control circuit.

## PROCEDURE

- Follow venting with the degassing operation. Prerequisite: You have filled the temperature control unit in accordance with the instructions on page 72 in Section »Filling and venting externally open application« and/or cleaned it as per page 93 in Section »Rinsing the thermal fluid circuit«.
- Go to the "Home" screen.
- Tap on the keypad symbol next to "T<sub>Setpoint</sub>".
- Enter a setpoint using the number keypad that appears. This setpoint must be below the lower boiling thermal fluid. This setpoint will be increased in 10 K steps during the degassing process up to the maximum working temperature.
- Confirm your entry by tapping on "OK".
- In the display that follows, confirm your entry again by tapping on "OK".  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and the setpoint will be changed immediately. If tapping on "OK" is not correct, it will be displayed graphically for 2 seconds. The display will return to the "Home" screen. Try changing the setpoint again.
- Tap on the "Start" touch button.
- Confirm the start of temperature control by tapping on "OK".  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and temperature control will start immediately. If tapping on "OK" is not correct, it will be displayed graphically for 2 seconds. The display will return to the "Home" screen. Try starting the thermoregulation again.
- Carry out temperature control to the entered setpoint until no more gas bubbles rise up.
- Increase the setpoint by 10 K and carry out temperature control until no more gas bubbles rise up.
- Repeat increasing the setpoint by 10 K until the maximum working temperature of the thermal fluid has been reached.
- Tap on the "Stop" touch button as soon as no more gas bubbles rise up at the thermal fluid's maximum working temperature.
- Confirm the stop of the temperature control process by tapping on "OK".  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically. Thermoregulation is stopped immediately and the pump continues to run for approx. 30 seconds. Wait until the pump stops. If tapping on "OK" is not correct, it will be displayed graphically for 2 seconds. The display will return to the "Home" screen. Try stopping the temperature control process again. The de-gassing process is complete.

### 4.3.2.3 Draining externally open applications



#### Hot or very cold thermal fluid

#### SERIOUS BURNS/FREEZING OF LIMBS

- Before draining, ensure that the thermal fluid has room temperature (20 °C).
- If, at this temperature, the thermal fluid is too viscous to be drained: Control the temperature of the thermal fluid for a few minutes until the viscosity will allow drainage. Never control the temperature of the thermal fluid when the Drain is open.
- Danger of burns when draining thermal fluids at temperatures above 20 °C.
- Wear your personal protective equipment when carrying out the drain operation.
- Only drain with a suitable draining hose and container. These must be resistant to the thermal fluid and the temperature.

## PROCEDURE

- Connect a suitable drain hose to the >Drain< [8].
- Place the other end of the hose in a suitable container.

#### Table-top models

- Open the >Drain valve thermofluid< [3] by turning it counterclockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go). The thermofluid will flow from the external application via the pump chamber and the draining hose into the container. Check if the thermofluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.
- Drain your externally closed application. The description for the drainage procedure can be found in the documents you received with the application. Check if the thermofluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.
- Open the connection >Circulation flow< [1].
- Open the connection >Circulation return< [2]. Leave the temperature control unit open for a while to dry out (without screw caps) and with the >Drain valve thermofluid< [3] open.

**Free-standing models**

- Open all >Drain valves< [3] and [5] by turning them counterclockwise (turn 90° left as far as they will go). The thermofluid will flow from the external application via the pump chamber and the draining hose into the container. Check if the thermofluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.
- Drain your externally closed application. The description for the drainage procedure can be found in the documents you received with the application. Check if the thermofluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.
- Open the connection >Circulation flow< [1].
- Open the connection >Circulation return< [2]. Leave the temperature control unit open for a while to dry out (without screw caps) and with the >Drain valve thermofluid< [3] open.

**Draining residual liquid in externally open application with >Drain valve thermofluid< [3].**

- Remove the knurled screw at the >Drain< [8].
- Connect a suitable drain hose to the >Drain< [8].
- Place the other end of the hose in a suitable container.
- Open the >Drain valve thermofluid< [3] by turning it counterclockwise (turn 90° left as far as it will go). The thermofluid will flow from the external application via the bath vessel and the draining hose into the container. Check if the thermofluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.
- Wait until the external application and the bath are empty.
- Open the connection >Circulation flow< [1].
- Open the connection >Circulation return< [2].
- Leave the temperature control unit open for a while to allow it to dry out and the residue to drain. Without screw caps with >Drain valve thermofluid< [3] open.
- Close the >Drain valve thermofluid< [3] by turning it clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).
- Close the connection >Circulation flow< [1].
- Close the connection >Circulation return< [2].
- After drying out, remove the drain hose and re-fit the knurled screw to the >Drain< [8].
- The bath is now drained.

**Draining residual liquid in externally open application without >Drain valve thermal fluid< [3].**

- Have a suitable container ready to catch the thermal fluid.
- Open the knurled screw at the >Drain< [8]. As soon as you have opened the knurled screw, the thermal fluid will flow from the external application over the bath and into the container. Check if the thermal fluid can be reused. On page 17 observe section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.
- Wait until the external application and the bath are empty.
- Open the connection >Circulation flow< [1].
- Open the connection >Circulation return< [2].
- Leave the temperature control unit open for a while for the residue to fully drain and to allow it to dry out (without screw caps).
- Close the connection >Circulation flow< [1].
- Close the connection >Circulation return< [2].
- Re-fit the knurled screw to the >Drain< [8].
- The bath is now drained.

## 5 Normal operation

### 5.1 Automatic operation

#### CAUTION

**Extremely hot / cold surfaces, connections and thermal fluids**

**BURNS/FREEZING OF LIMBS**

- Surfaces, connections and tempered thermal fluids can be extremely hot or cold depending on the operating mode.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces, connections and thermal fluids!
- Wear your personnel protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles).

#### NOTE

**During an active circulation, the thermal fluid circuit is shut off by shut-off valves**

**MATERIAL DAMAGE TO THE CIRCULATING PUMPS INSTALLED IN THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- Do not close the thermal fluid circuit during an active circulation by means of shut-off valves.
- Warm the thermal fluid to room temperature before stopping the circulation.

#### 5.1.1 Temperature control

##### 5.1.1.1 Starting the temperature control process

The temperature control process can be started after filling and complete venting.

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Home” screen.
- Tap on the “Start” touchbutton.
- Confirm the start of temperature control by tapping on “OK”.  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and temperature control will start immediately. If tapping on “OK” is not correct, this is displayed graphically for 2 seconds. After this, the display will return to the “Home” screen again. Try to start the temperature control unit again.

##### 5.1.1.2 Ending the temperature control process

#### NOTE

**When the temperature control unit is switched off, the thermal fluid temperature is higher/lower than room temperature**

**DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT AND THE GLASS APPARATUS/APPLICATION**

- Bring the thermal fluid up to room temperature using the temperature control unit.
- Do not close the shut-off valves in the thermal fluid circuit.

The temperature control can be ended at any time, the pump continues to run for approx. 30 seconds. The compressor is switched off after the stepper motor valve has reached a defined position to control the cold output.

### PROCEDURE

- Go to the “Home” screen.
- Tap on the “Stop” touchbutton.
- Confirm the stop of temperature control by tapping on “OK”.  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and temperature control will stop immediately and the pump with overrun for about 30 seconds. Wait until the pump stops. If tapping on “OK” is not correct, this is displayed graphically for 2 seconds. After this, the display will return to the “Home” screen again. Try to stop the temperature control unit again.

#### INFORMATION

The compressor is not switched off until the stepper motor valve has reached a defined position. The status line [Field 10] displays the relevant information.

## 5.1.2 Temperature control via a created temperature control program

### 5.1.2.1 Starting the temperature control program

A temperature control program can be started after filling and complete venting.

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Programmer/Ramp".
- Tap on the category "Start/stop Program".
- Tap on the dialog entry of the temperature control program to be started.
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK".
- Read the message and confirm it. You temperature control unit will start the temperature control program and the temperature control programmed in it will start.
- Read the Note and confirm by tapping on "OK".

### 5.1.2.2 Ending/cancelling the temperature control program

#### NOTE

**When the temperature control unit is switched off, the thermal fluid temperature is higher/lower than room temperature**

#### **DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT AND THE GLASS APPARATUS/APPLICATION**

- Bring the thermal fluid up to room temperature using the temperature control unit.
- Do not close the shut-off valves in the thermal fluid circuit.

You can either end the temperature control automatically using the parameters predefined in the temperature control program or end/interrupt the temperature control at any time manually. The temperature control is switched off immediately after, the pump continues to run for approx. 30 seconds. The compressor is switched off after the stepper motor valve has reached a defined position to control the cold output.

#### Manual ending/cancelling

## PROCEDURE

- Go to the "Home" screen.
- Tap on the "Stop" touchbutton.
- Confirm the stop of temperature control by tapping on "OK".  
The correct selection will be displayed graphically and temperature control will stop immediately and the pump with overrun for about 30 seconds. Wait until the pump stops. If tapping on "OK" is not correct, this is displayed graphically for 2 seconds. After this, the display will return to the "Home" screen again. Try to stop the temperature control unit again.

#### INFORMATION

The compressor is not switched off until the stepper motor valve has reached a defined position. The status line [Field 10] displays the relevant information.

## 6 Interfaces and software update

**NOTE**

The specifications of the interface used are not being met.

**PROPERTY DAMAGE**

- Only connect components that meet the specifications of the interface used.

**INFORMATION**

The use of PB commands is described in our “Data communications PB” manual. This manual can be downloaded from [www.huber-online.com](http://www.huber-online.com).

### 6.1 Interfaces at the “Pilot ONE®” controller

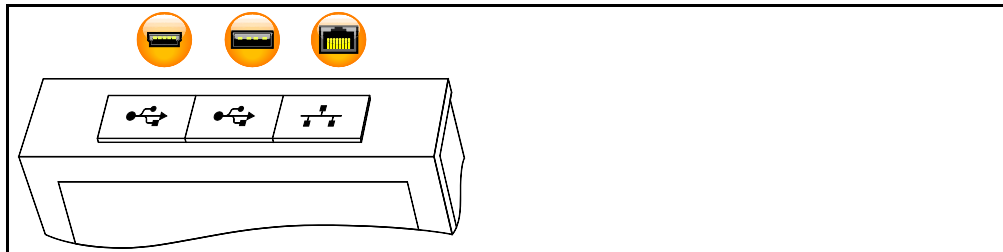
**NOTE**

The Pilot ONE controller is not operated behind a firewall

**PROPERTY DAMAGE**

- Operate the controller Pilot ONE exclusively behind a firewall, if the local subnet is connected to the Internet or another risk-prone network.
- The best available technology is to be applied in order to provide sufficient security for the LAN!

Standard interfaces at the “Pilot ONE” top side



#### 6.1.1 10/100 Mbps Ethernet for RJ45 network sockets



This is a fast and flexible interface. Standard 10/100 Mbps interface (Fast Ethernet), can be connected to any existing Ethernet network. Because this interface can also be connected to very large networks, the IT “Best Practices” (firewall) must be observed.

**Usage:**

Also - to be able to communicate with the “Pilot ONE” controller - the communication enable must be issued. This is an additional safety feature that prevents persons - possibly unintentionally - connecting to the wrong machine and implementing incorrect temperature control specifications. The following restrictions are possible:

- Deactivated
- Always on (PLC)
- 12h Inactivity Timer
- 10min Inactivity Timer

If, for example, “10min Inactivity Timer” is selected, the connection must be made within 10 minutes after confirmation at the control. If this does not happen, the connection is refused.

**INFORMATION**

Communication with the Pilot ONE is via TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), Port 8101. The interfaces used must meet the specifications of the generally accepted standards.

#### 6.1.2 USB-2.0 interface

**INFORMATION**

The interfaces used must meet the specifications of the generally accepted standards.

**6.1.2.1 USB-2.0 interface, host**



USB-2.0 connection (for connector A), e.g. for data memories.

**6.1.2.2 USB-2.0 interface, device**



USB-2.0 connection (for Mini-B connector) for communicating with a computer.

**6.2 Interfaces at the “Unistat® Control ONE”**

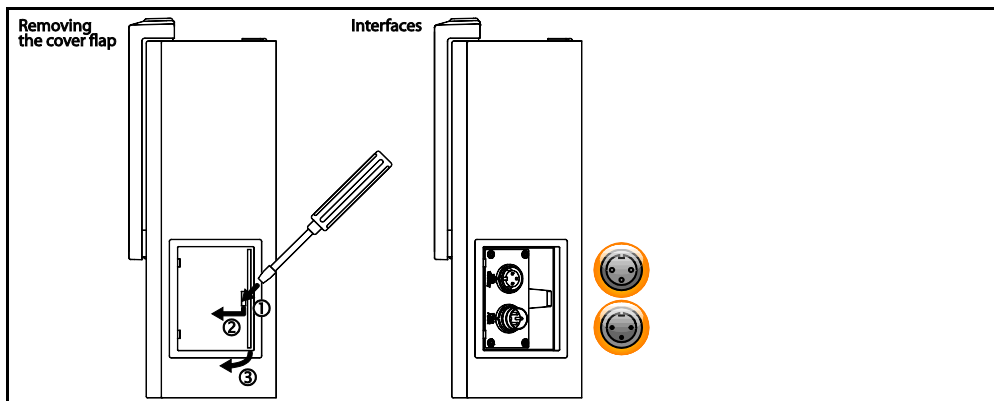
**6.2.1 Interfaces at the “Unistat® Control ONE” side**

**NOTE**

**Connecting to the interfaces at the temperature control unit during operation**  
**DAMAGE TO THE INTERFACES**

- When devices in operation are connected with interfaces of the temperature control unit, interfaces may get damaged.
- Before connecting, ensure the temperature control unit and the device to be connected are turned off.

Standard interfaces at the “Unistat Control ONE” side.



**6.2.1.1 Removing the cover**

**PROCEDURE**

- Insert a screwdriver into the opening.
- Prise of the cover to the left and away from you.

**6.2.1.2 Jack ECS (External Control Signal) standby**

Enable signal **ECS** (external control signal) for starting/stopping the temperature control process.



Activation via a potential-free contact. Contacts 1 and 3 are internally bypassed. **ECS** is energized when E1 and E2 are connected by an external floating contact. Contact specification: min. 0.1 A / 24 V DC.

The functionality of the **ECS** is determined via the “Interfaces” category.

**The following variants are offered:**

- **“No Action”**: Switching the contacts open/closed or closed/open has no effect.
- **“Switching to second setpoint”**: A change from a closed to an open contact replaces the set setpoint with the value of the second setpoint. This altered setpoint is not fixed to the second setpoint but can be changed by the operator at the temperature control unit at any time. A change from an open to a closed contact does not cause any change and the temperature control process is not reset to the original setpoint.
- **„2. setpoint selective”**: An open contact causes a thermoregulation to its original setpoint. A closed contact causes a thermoregulation to the second setpoint.

- **“Internal / Process”**: If the contact is open, the device-internal temperature sensor is used for control. If the contact is closed, the additionally connected external temperature sensor is used for control. Switching the contacts open/closed or closed/open switches between these two temperature sensors.
- **“Temperature control on/off”**: The temperature control process starts when switching from an open to a closed contact. The temperature control process switches off when switching from a closed to an open contact.
- **“Release”**: The temperature control process switches off, if the temperature control process is active and the contact is switched from closed to open. The temperature control process is **not switched on**, if contact is further switched from open to closed!
- **“Reset Messages”**: All messages in the Pilot ONE are reset (if possible) if the enable signal changes from “open” to “closed”. Resetting is delayed in the event of a fault until the temperature control unit is in stand-by mode. Messages can be reset as often as required, but faults can be reset only 3 times.
- **“Program 1 Start/Stop”**: The temperature control program 1 is started if the enable signal changes from “open” to “closed”. The temperature control program is stopped when changing from “closed” to “open”.
- **“Fill level alarm”**: When switching from closed to open contact, an alarm is triggered if the fill level is too low. For this purpose, a level sensor must be connected and placed in the **> sight glass< [23]** or in the external application.
- **“Fill level warning”**: When switching from closed to open contact, a warning is generated if the fill level is too low. For this purpose, a level sensor must be connected and placed in the **> sight glass< [23]** or in the external application.

**INFORMATION**

The interface is specified as a digital input. Do not apply voltage or current.

Pin assignment (front view)



Pin assignment

Pin	Signal
1.3	E2
2	E1

**6.2.1.3 Connector POKO (floating contact) alarm**

Signal contact for external monitoring.



Notice the functions provided by PoKo in the category “Interfaces”. The potential-free contact (PoKo) signals the state of the temperature control unit via the contact position. A closed operating contact means readiness for operation. If a fault or an error occurs, the operating contact is opened (this applies to the make contact between pin 1 and pin 2).

**The following settings are offered:**

- **“Off”**: The POKO displays the OK state whenever the temperature control unit is ready for operation. The unit is ready for operation about 30 seconds after switching on, once the internal controller check has been completed. The OK status is terminated by switching off the unit or in case a fault occurs.
- **“Internal temperature relative”**: Set the upper and lower limit of a temperature range around the setpoint by using the POKO “min. value” and the POKO “max. value”.  
The potential-free contact indicates the condition, that the setpoint differs from the actual value by a smaller difference than was defined by the temperature range. Exceeding the set range only results in the potential-free contact to switch (away from the OK state), but does not result in further reactions of the temperature control unit. The contact returns to the OK status if the actual value is within that range.
- **“External alarm”**: The POKO relay becomes active (OK state) in this function only, if the temperature control unit is switched on and is in “Fault” mode. The advantage is that the alarm will not be



triggered if the temperature control unit is switched off. Please use the POKO function **“OFF”** if the alarm function is wanted together with the operating current principle.

- **“Unipump/PCS”**: This POKO function and the enable contact of the pump guarantee that the external pump runs synchronously with the pump in the temperature control unit if an external pressure booster pump is used in your temperature control circuit / cooling water circuit, i.e. the POKO assumes the OK state as soon as the internal pump is started up.  
 PCS: The POKO is used to communicate the state of the temperature control unit to the process control system.  
 POKO condition **ON** means the pump is running.  
 POKO condition **OFF** means the pump is not running, the temperature control unit is in stand-by mode.
- **“External control”**: The PB commands **“vPoKoExtMode”** and **“vPoKoState”** use an external interface (Ethernet, RS232, TS485, USB device) to switch the POKO on and off. Please also refer to the software offered by us and the Data Communication Manual.
- **“Process temperature relative”**: Set the upper and lower limit of a temperature range around the setpoint by using the POKO **“min. value”** and the POKO **“max. value”**.  
 The potential-free contact indicates the condition, that the setpoint differs from the actual value by a smaller difference than was defined by the temperature range. Exceeding the set range only results in the potential-free contact to switch (away from the OK state), but does not result in further reactions of the temperature control unit. The contact returns to the OK status if the actual value is within that range.
- **“Unipump with Echo”**: This function is used to check whether the Unipump controlled by the POKO runs synchronous with the Unistat pump. For this purpose, the operating mode of the Unipump is applied via a make contact to the **“LEVEL”** socket. A fault is generated if asynchronous. This mode is useful if a Unipump is to be monitored - either to guarantee the desired circulation or to prevent an unintended heating of the thermal fluid.
- **“Programmer”**: This activates the individual segments associated during program creation with the POKO switching states.
- **“Internal temperature absolute”**: This enables you to set a temperature range relative to the internal sensor (absolute temperature). The POKO is active outside of this range; the POKO is inactive inside of this range.
- **“Process temperature absolute”**: This enables you to set a temperature range relative to the process temperature (absolute temperature). The POKO is active outside of this range; the POKO is inactive inside of this range.
- **“Solenoid valve flow / return flow”**: This function is used to control a connected solenoid valve. It takes 60 seconds before the POKO switches on after you have started the pump in the temperature control unit. For example, the POKO is switched off before the pump has been completely stopped when the temperature control process / circulation is stopped. Thus, the POKO is switched on only as long as the full pump pressure exists.
- **“Cooling”**: This function is used to open the cooling water supply with a solenoid valve only when the temperature control unit requires cooling water. The POKO is switched on when the temperature control unit is cooling.
- **“Message available”**: The POKO switches on when a message is available at the Pilot ONE. This message can be a fault, warning or general message.
- **“Automatic filling”**: The POKO switches on when the level has dropped below the minimum value. The POKO is switched off after 20 seconds when the level has risen above the minimum value. The POKO switches off immediately when the maximum value has been reached.

**INFORMATION**

With the floating contact, use only sheathed lines! The interface is specified as a digital output.

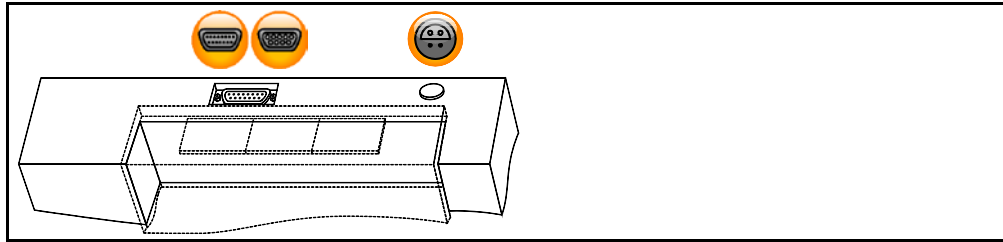
Pin assignment (front view)



The connection is designed as a potential-free changeover contact.  
 Closing contact between pin 1 and pin 2.  
 Opening contact between pin 2 and pin 3.  
 Contact load: 1 A at 24 V DC.

## 6.2.2 Interfaces at the “Unistat® Control ONE” top side

Standard interfaces at the “Unistat Control ONE” top side.



### 6.2.2.1 Service interface



This interface is exclusively used by Huber service engineers for service purposes. An adapter cable makes this interface a RS232 serial port.

### 6.2.2.2 Female RS232 Serial (with adapter cable)

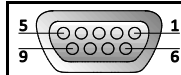


A PC, a SPS or a Process Control System (PCS) can be connected to this jack for remote control of the controller electronics. Before plugging in the cable, check the settings in the “Interfaces” category and adjust if necessary.

#### INFORMATION

The interfaces used must meet the specifications of the generally accepted standards.

Pin assignment (front view)



Pin assignment

Pin	Signal	Description
2	RxD	Receive Data
3	TxD	Transmit Data
5	GND	Signal GND

### 6.2.2.3 Connection jack for Pt100 process controller sensor

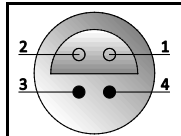


A temperature sensor located in the connected application (Pt100, 4-wire technology, Lemosa connector) is connected to the Pt100 connection jack. The external actual temperature is then recorded and the operating temperature of the temperature control unit is permanently calculated and adjusted.

#### INFORMATION

Depending on the operating temperature, isolation losses and exothermic heat, the operating temperature (flow temperature) of the application can be significantly less than the setpoint of the application. In this context, safety-critical thresholds for the temperature control fluid must be strictly observed. The control results contained in the data sheet can only be achieved with **shielded** sensor leads. We recommend the external Pt100 process control sensor from the Huber accessories program.

Pin assignment (front view)



Pin assignment

Pin	Signal
1	I+
2	U+
3	U-
4	I-

**Pt100**

Pin 1: I+    Pin 2: U+    Pin 3: U-    Pin 4: I-

### 6.3 Interfaces at the Com.G@te® (optional)

**NOTE**

**Connecting to the interfaces at the temperature control unit during operation**  
**DAMAGE TO THE INTERFACES**

- When devices in operation are connected with interfaces of the temperature control unit, interfaces may get damaged.
- Before connecting, ensure the temperature control unit and the device to be connected are turned off.

Com.G@te external interfaces: LEVEL, POKO, AIF, ECS, RS232/RS485 (left to right).



Com.G@te internal interfaces: POKO, AIF, ECS, RS232/RS485 (left to right).



If the >Com.G@te< [46] is not connected, proceed as follows.

#### PROCEDURE

- Switch off the temperature control unit.
- Plug the >Com.G@te< [46] into the slot provided.
- Switch on the temperature control unit. "Unistat Control ONE" detects the new component. The >Com.G@te< [46] is operable.

**INFORMATION**

Note that you may only change >Com.G@te< [46] when the temperature control unit is turned off. In the category "Interfaces" you can change the settings of each function such as PoKo, analog interface and RS232/RS485.

You may order >Com.G@te< [46] with Order No. 6915. You can extend an existing >Com.G@te< [46] via a connecting cable (Order No. 16160).

#### 6.3.1 Jack LEVEL (Com.G@te® external only)

For level monitoring in the >Sight glass< [23].



This connection enables you to connect an external float switch (Order No. 6152), which is positioned in the >Sight glass< [23], for monitoring the level of your externally closed application. Activation via a potential-free contact.

**INFORMATION**

The interface is specified as a digital input. Do not apply voltage or current.

Pin assignment (front view)



Pin assignment

Pin	Description
1	Level test (bypass via contact 2 → “absence”)
2	Level – (GND)
3	Level + (normally open contact)

### 6.3.2 Connector POKO (floating contact) alarm



Information on the interface can be found on page 80 in Section »Connector POKO (floating contact) alarm«.

### 6.3.3 Jack AIF Reg-E-Prog



The analog interface has a programmable input channel and 3 output channels.

The analog interface of Com.G@te® is programmed in the category “Interfaces”.

Pin assignment (front view)



Pin assignment

Pin	Description	Signal	
1	Current output, T external	0 <sup>a)</sup> /4 - 20 mA or 0 - 10 V	If using 0 - 10 V, integrate a 500 Ω resistor.
2	Current output, setpoint	0 <sup>a)</sup> /4 - 20 mA or 0 - 10 V	
3	GND for analog outputs	GND	
4	Analog input (programmable)	0 <sup>a)</sup> /4 - 20 mA or 0 - 10 V	Power input: 200 Ω working resistance Voltage input: 100 kΩ input resistance
5	Current output, freely programmable	0 <sup>a)</sup> /4 - 20 mA or 0 - 10 V	If using 0 - 10 V, integrate a 500 Ω resistor.
6	GND for analog input	GND	

<sup>a)</sup>Consult with our Customer Support.

### 6.3.4 Jack ECS (External Control Signal) standby



Information on the interface can be found on page 79 in Section »Jack ECS (External Control Signal) standby«.

### 6.3.5 Jack RS232/RS485 serial



A PC, a SPS or a Process Control System (PCS) can be connected to this jack for remote control of the controller electronics. Alternatively, a connection to a RS485 bus is possible. Before plugging in the cable, check the settings in the “Interfaces” category and adjust if necessary.

#### INFORMATION

The interfaces used must meet the specifications of the generally accepted standards.

Pin assignment (front view)



Pin assignment

Pin	Signal	Description
Wiring RS232		
2	RxD	Receive Data
3	TxD	Transmit Data
5	GND	Signal GND
Wiring RS485		
6	A with 120- $\Omega$ terminating resistor	–
7	A	–
8	B	–

## 6.4 Firmware update


An instruction for running a firmware update can be found at [www.huber-online.com](http://www.huber-online.com).

## 7 Service/maintenance

### 7.1 Messages from the temperature control unit

Messages output by the temperature control unit can be divided into various classes.

Follow the instructions displayed on the >Touchscreen< [88]. Once a message has been acknowledged, a symbol is output on the >Touchscreen< [88]. Tapping the symbol takes you to an overview of all messages in chronological order.

Displayed symbol: 

### 7.2 Replacing the “Pilot ONE®” or “Unistat® Control ONE”



**Replacing the electronics while the temperature control unit is operating**

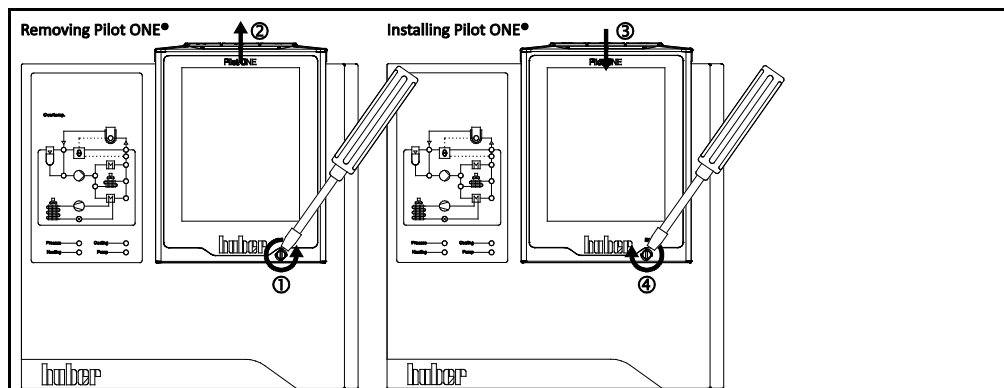
**MORTAL DANGER FROM FIRE**

- Stop an ongoing temperature control process.
- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Also disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply.

In case of fault, you can replace the “Pilot ONE” or the “Unistat Control ONE” yourself. If you have questions or difficulties, please contact your dealer, your local office or our Customer Support.

#### 7.2.1 Replacing the “Pilot ONE®”

Replacing the “Pilot ONE”

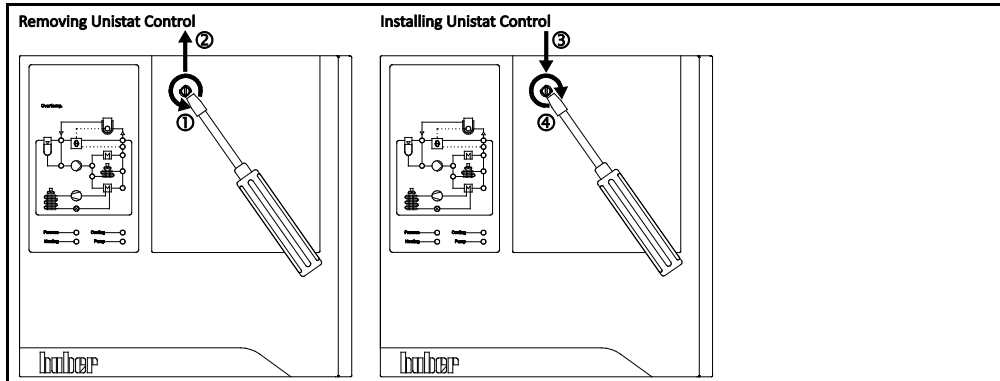


### PROCEDURE

- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Release the >Fixing screw for Pilot ONE< [89] at the front of the housing.
- Carefully pull the “Pilot ONE” away upwards.
- Carefully insert the replacement “Pilot ONE”.
- Close the >Fixing screw for Pilot ONE< [89] at the front of the housing.
- Connect the temperature control unit to the power supply.
- Turn on the temperature control unit.

### 7.2.2 Replacing the “Unistat® Control ONE”

Replacing the “Unistat Control ONE”



## PROCEDURE

- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Remove the “Pilot ONE” (see page 86, section »Replacing the “Pilot ONE®”«).
- Undo the fastening screw on the “Unistat Control ONE”.
- Also pull the “Unistat Control ONE” away upwards.
- Carefully insert the replacement “Unistat Control ONE”.
- Fasten the replacement “Unistat Control ONE” with the fastening screw.
- Install the “Pilot ONE” (see page 86, section »Replacing the “Pilot ONE®”«).
- Connect the temperature control unit to the power supply.
- Turn on the temperature control unit.

## 7.3 Maintenance



**Cleaning/maintenance while the temperature control unit is operating**

**MORTAL DANGER FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK**

- Stop an ongoing temperature control process.
- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Also disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply.



**Carrying out maintenance work not described in this operation manual**

**DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- For maintenance work not described in the operation manual, contact the Huber company.
- Maintenance work not described in this operation manual is reserved for qualified specialists trained by Huber.
- Only perform the following maintenance work on the temperature control unit yourself.

### 7.3.1 Function check and visual inspection

Monitoring intervals

Cooling*	Description	Maintenance interval	Comment	Person responsible
A/W	Visually inspect hoses and hose connections	Prior to switching on the temperature control unit	Exchange leaking hoses and hose connections prior to switching on the temperature control unit. Please see page 89 the section »Replacing temperature control or coolant hoses«.	Responsible body and/or operators
A/W	Inspection in accordance with the F-Gas Directive	In accordance with the F-Gas Directive	Please see page 19 the section »Temperature control units with fluorinated greenhouse gases/refrigerants«	Responsible body

Cooling*	Description	Maintenance interval	Comment	Person responsible
A/W	Inspect power supply cable	Prior to switching on the temperature control unit or on relocation	Do not start the temperature control unit if the power cable is damaged.	Qualified electrician (BGV A3)
A	Clean air inlet grille	As required	Clean the perforated sheet of the temperature control unit with a damp cloth	Responsible body
A/W	Thermal fluid inspection	As required	–	Responsible body and/or operators
U	Empty drip tray <sup>1</sup>	Monthly	Please see page 91 the section »Empty the drip tray«	Responsible body and/or operators
A/W	Check mechanical seals (drip tray) <sup>1</sup>	Monthly	Please see page 95 the section »Inspect the mechanical seal«	Responsible body and/or operators
A	Check liquefier fins	As required, after 3 months at the latest	Please see page 89 the section »Clean liquefier fins (air-cooled temperature control unit)«	Responsible body and/or operators
W	Check suction strainer (dirt trap)	As required, after 3 months at the latest	Please see page 90 the section »Clean hat-type strainer (dirt trap) (water-cooled temperature control unit)«	Responsible body and/or operators
A/W	Overtemperature protection (OT) - functional check	Every month or after changing the thermofluid	Please see page 56 the section »Testing overtemperature protection for functionality«	Responsible body and/or operators
A/W	Emergency stop switch (optional): Function test	Every 6 months or after a change of location	Please see page 92 the section »Emergency stop switch (optional): Function test«	Responsible body and/or operators
A/W	Inspect temperature control unit for damage and stability	Every 12 months or after a change of location	–	Responsible body and/or operators
W	Inspect cooling water quality	Every 12 months	Descale the cooling water circuit as required. Documentation on water quality available at: <a href="http://www.huber-online.com">www.huber-online.com</a>	Responsible body and/or operators
A/W	Free-standing models: Check air filter mats	Determine according to ambient conditions.	Check all air filter mats of the temperature control unit. Clean the air filter mats as needed or replace. On page 17 heed the section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.	Responsible body and/or operators

\*A = Air cooling; W = Water cooling; U = Applicable only for Unistats

<sup>1</sup> Not valid for magnetically coupled circulation pumps (entry "MC pump" in technical data sheet). Magnetically coupled circulation pumps are maintenance-free. Circulation pumps with mechanical seal have no entry under "Circulation pump" in the technical data sheet.



## 7.3.2 Replacing temperature control or coolant hoses

Replace defective temperature control and/or coolant hoses **before** turning on the temperature control unit.

### 7.3.2.1 Replacing temperature control hoses

#### PROCEDURE

- Drain the temperature control unit as described on page 71 in section »**Draining externally closed applications**« or on page 74 in section »**Draining externally open applications**«.
- Replace defective temperature control hoses. When disposing of them, observe page 17, section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**«.
- Reconnect your external application as described on page 35 in section »**Connecting an external-ly closed/open application**«.
- Fill the temperature control unit with thermal fluid, as described on page 67 in section »**Filling and venting externally closed application**« or on page 72 in section »**Filling and venting externally open application**«.
- Vent the temperature control unit as described on page 67 in section »**Filling and venting externally closed application**«. An externally open application does not need to be vented.
- Start the “degassing” function as described on page 69 in section »**Degassing externally closed applications**«. An externally open application does not need to be off-gassed.
- Restart the temperature control unit in normal mode.

### 7.3.2.2 Replacing coolant hoses

#### PROCEDURE

- Drain the cooling water as described on page 98 in section »**Draining the cooling water**«.
- Replace the defective coolant hoses. When disposing of them, observe page 17, section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**«.
- Reconnect the temperature control unit to the building’s cooling water supply. Proceed as described on page 32 in section »**Temperature control units with water cooling**«.
- Restart the temperature control unit in normal mode.

## 7.3.3 Clean liquefier fins (air-cooled temperature control unit)



#### Manual cleaning

##### RISK OF BEING CUT ON THE LIQUEFIER FINS

- Wear suitable cut-resistant gloves for cleaning work.
- Depending on the ambient conditions, use cleaning equipment such as vacuum cleaners and/or a hand brush/brush. Follow the local regulations when cleaning. Do not clean the liquefier fins in a clean room with items like a brush and do not use a vacuum cleaner without an extra-fine particle filter.

#### NOTE

#### Cleaning using pointed or sharp-edged tools

##### DAMAGE TO THE LIQUEFIER FINS

- Clean the liquefier fins using suitable cleaning appliances.

#### INFORMATION

Make sure there is adequate ventilation (removal of waste heat, fresh air supply) for the temperature control unit, in case of **air cooling, maintain wall clearance** (see page 23, section »**Exemplary illustrations of the cooling variants**« and page 28, section »**Ambient conditions**«).

The liquefier fins must be cleaned (dust) from time to time as only then will the temperature control unit perform at its maximum cooling capacity.

Identify the position of the ventilation grille, usually located on the front. With some temperature control units, the ventilation grilles on the side wall, rear or on the underside (table units) of the temperature control unit.

## PROCEDURE

### Ventilation grille on the front/rear or on a side wall

- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Remove the ventilation grille to create unhindered access to the liquefier fins.
- Clean the liquefier fins using suitable cleaning appliances. Observe the local regulations and ambient conditions when selecting cleaning appliances.
- Make sure the liquefier fins are not damaged or deformed as this will impair the air flow.
- Re-mount the ventilation grille after cleaning work.
- Connect the temperature control unit to the power supply.
- Turn on the temperature control unit.

## PROCEDURE

### Ventilation grille on the underside (table-top units)

#### NOTE

**Cleaning of liquefier fins at the underside when the temperature control unit is filled**  
**DAMAGE CAUSED BY THERMAL FLUID PENETRATING THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- Empty the temperature control unit before cleaning the liquefier fins at the underside of the temperature control unit.

- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Drain the thermofluid from the temperature control unit. Additional information is provided on page 71 in the section »Draining externally closed applications« or on page 74 in the section »Draining externally open applications«.
- Tilt the temperature control unit to remove the grille (if available) in front of the liquefier fins.
- Clean the liquefier fins using suitable cleaning appliances. Observe the local regulations and ambient conditions when selecting cleaning appliances.
- Make sure the liquefier fins are not damaged or deformed as this will impair the air flow.
- Re-mount the ventilation grille after cleaning work.
- Connect the temperature control unit to the power supply.
- Refill the temperature control unit with thermofluid. Additional information is provided on page 67 in the section »Filling and venting externally closed application« or on page 72 in the section »Filling and venting externally open application«.

### 7.3.4 Clean hat-type strainer (dirt trap) (water-cooled temperature control unit)

#### NOTE

**Building side shut-off valves are not closed**

**DAMAGE BY ROOM FLOODING**

- Close the building's shut-off valves in the cooling water supply and return lines.
- For table-top models, place a collection container below the >Cooling water drain< [15] (see connection diagram page 101, section »Annex«).

#### INFORMATION

The strainer at the cooling water inlet must be inspected and cleaned on a regular basis, depending on water quality.

## PROCEDURE

### Table-top models:

- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Close the customer's shut-off valves in the cooling water supply and return lines.
- Place a collecting container below the >Cooling water inlet< [13].
- Remove the cooling water supply line and take out the hat-type strainer for inspection and cleaning.
- Clean the suction strainer under running water.
- Following inspection/cleaning, reinsert the hat-type strainer and fasten the cooling water supply line.
- Remove the collecting container from below the >Cooling water inlet< [13].

- Open the customer's shut-off valves in the cooling water supply and return lines.
- Connect the temperature control unit to the power supply.
- Turn on the temperature control unit.

## PROCEDURE

### Free-standing models:

- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Close the customer's shut-off valves in the cooling water supply and return lines.
- Remove the panel around the >Cooling water inlet< [13] and >Cooling water outlet< [14]. Information: Located immediately behind the >Cooling water inlet< [13] is the dirt trap.
- Place a collecting container below the >Cooling water inlet< [13].
- Carefully detach the cover (hexagonal).
- Remove and clean the metal strainer located below.
- Clean the metal strainer under running water.
- Re-insert the metal strainer after cleaning work.
- Carefully fasten the cover (hexagonal).
- Remove the collecting container from below the >Cooling water inlet< [13].
- Re-mount the panel around the >Cooling water inlet< [13] and >Cooling water outlet< [14].
- Open the customer's shut-off valves in the cooling water supply and return lines.
- Connect the temperature control unit to the power supply.
- Turn on the temperature control unit.

### INFORMATION

We also provide service training. Please contact the Customer Support. The telephone number can be found on page 100, section »Contact data«.

### 7.3.5 Empty the drip tray

Only valid for circulation pumps with mechanical seal.



#### Non-compliance with the safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used

##### INJURIES

- Risk of injury to the eyes, skin, respiratory tract.
- The safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used must be read prior to using it and its content must be respected.
- Observe the local regulations/work instructions.
- Wear your personal protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles, safety footwear).
- Danger of slipping because floor and work area are contaminated. Clean the work station and follow the instructions for the disposal of thermal fluid and material on page 17 in Section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.

### INFORMATION

This is not an actual leak but residues that are necessary for the lubrication of the mechanical seal.

The exiting quantity of thermal fluid is dependent on the thermal fluid itself and the working temperature of the temperature control unit. The drops in the drip tray usually evaporate in case of thermal fluids with a high vapor pressure. The drops usually do not evaporate in case of thermal fluids with a low vapor pressure (e.g. silicone oils). Therefore, these residues must be drained from time to time.

## PROCEDURE

- Hold a suitable container, e.g. beaker, below the >Drain drip tray< [7]. The drips can be cleanly collected in the beaker and properly discarded. When cleaning filling accessories, observe page 17 section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.
- Open the >Drain drip tray< [7].
- Collect the drips.
- Close the >Drain drip tray< [7].

### 7.3.6 Emergency stop switch (optional): Function test

**INFORMATION**

**Important:** Perform the function test only when the temperature control unit is **not** controlling the temperature. All poles of the temperature control unit are switched off **immediately** during a function test!

Immediately take the temperature control unit out of use if the function test doesn't turn off the temperature control unit. Please contact Customer Support, if this is the case. The telephone number can be found on page 100, section »**Contact data**«.

## PROCEDURE

- Press the >Emergency stop switch< [70].  
All poles of the temperature control unit are disconnected **immediately**.
- Restart the temperature control unit in normal mode after a successful function test. Please see page 52, section »Turning on the temperature control unit«.

## 7.4 Thermal fluid inspection, replacement and circuit cleaning

The illustration "connection diagram" can be found on page 101 in section »Annex«.

**CAUTION**

**Extremely hot / cold surfaces, connections and thermal fluids**

**BURNS/FREEZING OF LIMBS**

- Surfaces, connections and tempered thermal fluids can be extremely hot or cold depending on the operating mode.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces, connections and thermal fluids!
- Wear your personnel protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles).

**NOTE**

**During an active circulation, the thermal fluid circuit is shut off by shut-off valves**

**MATERIAL DAMAGE TO THE CIRCULATING PUMPS INSTALLED IN THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- Do not close the thermal fluid circuit during an active circulation by means of shut-off valves.
- Warm the thermal fluid to room temperature before stopping the circulation.

### 7.4.1 Thermal fluid inspection

**CAUTION**

**Thermal fluid is not inspected on a regular basis**

**BURNS DUE TO REDUCED BOILING POINT**

- Regularly check your thermal fluid whether it meets the specifications in the safety data sheet.

**NOTE**

**Thermal fluid is not inspected on a regular basis**

**DAMAGE TO THE HEAT EXCHANGER AND/OR ELECTROMECHANICAL PARTS.**

- Regularly check your thermal fluid whether it meets the specifications in the safety data sheet.

**INFORMATION**

**Oxidation**

Oxidation ages the thermal fluid and changes its characteristics (e.g. reduced boiling point). The reduced boiling point may cause overflow of very hot thermal fluids at the >Expansion vessel< [18] during temperature control of high temperatures. It may cause serious burns of the limbs.

**Hygroscoy**

During continuous temperature control below room temperature the thermal fluid accumulates water by hygroscoy over time. Such a liquid mixture causes the evaporator to burst during temperature control in the minus range. This is caused by the water in the liquid mixture, which forms ice crystals on the evaporator. A temperature control of such a liquid mixture at high temperatures reduces the boiling point. A temperature control at high temperatures may cause an overflow of very hot thermal fluid at the >Expansion vessel< [18] as a result of the reduced boiling point. It may cause serious burns of the limbs.

## 7.4.2 Thermal fluid replacement

**NOTE**

**Mixing different thermofluids in a thermal fluid circuit**

**PROPERTY DAMAGE**

- Do **not** mix different types of thermofluid (such as mineral oil, silicone oil, synthetic oil, water, etc.) in a thermofluid circuit.
- The thermal fluid circuit **must** be rinsed when changing from one type of thermal fluid to another. No residues of the previous type of thermal fluid may remain in the thermal fluid circuit.

### 7.4.2.1 Externally closed application

To replace the thermal fluid, proceed as described from page 67 in section »Externally closed application«. The draining and filling operations are described in this section.

### 7.4.2.2 Externally open application

To replace the thermal fluid, proceed as described on page 72 in Section »Externally open application«. The draining and filling operations are described in this section.

## 7.4.3 Rinsing the thermal fluid circuit

**DANGER**

**Setpoint and overtemperature protection are not adjusted to the thermofluid**

**MORTAL DANGER FROM FIRE**

- The cut-out value of the overtemperature protection **must** be adapted to the thermofluid. Set the cut-out value of the overtemperature protection 25 K below the combustion point of the thermofluid.
- The setpoint set during rinsing **must** be adjusted to the thermofluid used.

**CAUTION**

**Non-compliance with the safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used**

**INJURIES**

- Risk of injury to the eyes, skin, respiratory tract.
- The safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used must be read prior to using it and its content must be respected.
- Observe the local regulations/work instructions.
- Wear your personal protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles, safety footwear).
- Danger of slipping because floor and work area are contaminated. Clean the work station and follow the instructions for the disposal of thermal fluid and material on page 17 in Section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.

**NOTE**

**Mixing different thermofluids in a thermal fluid circuit**

**PROPERTY DAMAGE**

- Do **not** mix different types of thermofluid (such as mineral oil, silicone oil, synthetic oil, water, etc.) in a thermofluid circuit.
- The thermal fluid circuit **must** be rinsed when changing from one type of thermal fluid to another. No residues of the previous type of thermal fluid may remain in the thermal fluid circuit.

Example: Connecting a short circuit hose



The inner components of the temperature control unit must be dried out. Need to avoid boiling retardation during future uses (e.g. use of a silicone oil at temperatures above about 100 °C).

## PROCEDURE

- Drain the temperature control unit as described on page 71 in section »Draining externally closed applications« or on page 74 in section »Draining externally open applications«.

**INFORMATION**

Residual thermal fluid can remain in the pump chamber and the internal lines after draining. Leave the temperature control unit with open valves for a while.

- Leave the drain hose mounted to the **>Drain<** [8].
- Check the fill level in the collecting container at the end of the drain hose. Follow the instructions on page 17, section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**« for the disposal of thermofluid.
- Close the drain valves on the temperature control unit by turning them clockwise (turn 90° right as far as it will go).
- Connect the **>Circulation flow<** [1] with the **>Circulation return<** [2] to the temperature control using a bypass hose.

**INFORMATION**

Perform the following steps without attaching a short circuit hose, if the application used by you (externally closed) is also dirty. In this case, leave your externally closed application connected to the temperature control unit. This rinses the temperature control unit and your application at the same time.

- **Fill** the system (minimum fill level) with the thermofluid you wish to use. The description can be found on page 67 in section »**Filling and venting externally closed application**«.
- **Vent** the system as described on page 67 in section »**Filling and venting externally closed application**«.
- Adjust the **setpoint** and the cut-out value of the **overtemperature protection** to the thermofluid used. The procedure is described on page 66 in Section »**Setting the setpoint**« and on page 54 in Section »**Setting the overtemperature protection**«.
- Go to the "Categories Menu".
- Tap on the category "Temperature Control".
- Tap on the category "Start/Stop".
- Tap on the dialog entry "Start temperature control process".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK". The length of rinsing depends on the level of soiling.
- Tap on the category "Start/Stop".
- Tap on the dialog entry "Stop temperature control process".
- Confirm your choice by tapping on "OK". The temperature control process is stopped.
- Open the **>Drain<** [8] and drain the thermofluid through the draining hose into a suitable container (such as the original canister, which is compatible with the thermofluid). Follow the instructions on page 17, section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**« for the disposal of thermofluid.
- Repeat the steps "Filling", "Venting", "Start/Stop temperature control process" and "Draining" until the drained thermofluid remains clear.
- Remove the bypass hose.

**INFORMATION**

Leave an application connected, if you have simultaneously rinsed a used application (externally closed).

- Leave the **>Drain<** [8] open for a while to allow the thermofluid to evaporate in the temperature control unit.
- Close the **>Drain<** [8] once the residual thermofluid has evaporated.
- Dismount the drain hose.
- Remove the collecting container.
- Discard the collecting container, including its contents, properly. Follow the instructions on page 17, section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**« for the disposal of thermofluid.
- Re-connect your application. (Only if you have rinsed the thermofluid circuit using a bypass hose.)
- Fill the temperature control unit with thermofluid, as described on page 67 in section »**Filling and venting externally closed application**« or on page 72 in section »**Filling and venting externally open application**«.
- Drain the temperature control unit as described on page 67 in section »**Filling and venting externally closed application**«. An externally open application does not need to be vented.
- Start the "degassing" function as described on page 69 in section »**Degassing externally closed applications**«. An externally open application does not need to be de-gassed.
- Restart the temperature control unit in normal mode.

## 7.5 Cleaning the surfaces

### CAUTION

**Extremely hot / cold surfaces, connections and thermal fluids**

#### **BURNS/FREEZING OF LIMBS**

- Surfaces, connections and tempered thermal fluids can be extremely hot or cold depending on the operating mode.
- Avoid direct contact with surfaces, connections and thermal fluids!
- Wear your personnel protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles).

### NOTE

**Exposed plug contacts**

#### **DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLUID INGRESS**

- Protect unused plug contacts with the protective caps supplied.
- Clean surfaces only with a damp cloth.

A standard stainless steel cleaning agent is suitable for cleaning the stainless steel surfaces. Carefully clean painted surfaces (damp only) using a solution of sensitive-fabrics detergent. Follow the instructions on page 17, section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**« for the disposal of cleaning agents and material.

## 7.6 Inspect the mechanical seal

**Only valid for circulation pumps with mechanical seal.**

### NOTE

**No visual inspection of the drip tray**

#### **MATERIAL DAMAGE IN THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT BY OVERFLOW OF THE DRIP TRAY**

- Check the drip tray on a monthly basis and empty it when necessary.

Expect drop formation at the mechanical seal when operating with thermofluids that evaporate only very slowly, as mechanical seals are never absolutely tight. These drops must be collected in a controlled fashion. The drip tray **must** be regularly checked and emptied if necessary (see page 87, section »**Function check and visual inspection**«). Follow the instructions on page 17, section »**Proper disposal of resources and consumables**« for the disposal of thermofluid.

## 7.7 Plug contacts

### NOTE

**Exposed plug contacts**

#### **DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLUID INGRESS**

- Protect unused plug contacts with the protective caps supplied.
- Clean surfaces only with a damp cloth.

Protective caps are supplied for all plug contacts. Make sure that any plug contacts not required are protective with the caps.

## 7.8 Decontamination/repairs

### CAUTION

**Returning a not decontaminated temperature control unit for repair**

#### **PHYSICAL INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE CAUSED BY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN OR ON THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT**

- Carry out appropriate decontamination.
- The decontamination process depends on the type and quantity of the materials used.
- Consult the relevant safety data sheet.
- You will find a prepared return receipt at [www.huber-online.com](http://www.huber-online.com).

As the responsible body you are responsible for carrying out decontamination **before** third-party personnel come into contact with the temperature control unit / accessory. Decontamination must

be carried out **before** the temperature control unit / accessory is returned for repair or inspection. Attach a clearly visible written notice stating that the temperature control unit / accessory has been decontaminated.

To simplify the process, we have prepared a form for you. This is available for download at [www.huber-online.com](http://www.huber-online.com).



## 8 Shutting down

### 8.1 Safety instructions and basic principles



**DANGER**

**Connection/adjustment to the power supply not carried out by an electrician and/or connection to a power socket without protective earth (PE)**

**MORTAL DANGER FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK**

- Have the connection/adjustment to the power supply carried out by an electrician.
- Always connect the temperature control unit to safety sockets (PE).



**DANGER**

**Damaged power cable/power cable connection**

**MORTAL DANGER FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK**

- Do not start up the temperature control unit.
- Isolate the temperature control unit from the power supply.
- Have the power supply cable/power supply connection replaced and inspected by an electrician.



**WARNING**

**Risk of tipping due to unstable temperature control unit**

**SERIOUS INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE**

- Avoid risk of tipping due to unstable temperature control unit.



**CAUTION**

**Non-compliance with the safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used**

**INJURIES**

- Risk of injury to the eyes, skin, respiratory tract.
- The safety data sheet for the thermal fluid to be used must be read prior to using it and its content must be respected.
- Observe the local regulations/work instructions.
- Wear your personal protective equipment (e.g. temperature-resistant safety gloves, safety goggles, safety footwear).
- Danger of slipping because floor and work area are contaminated. Clean the work station and follow the instructions for the disposal of thermal fluid and material on page 17 in Section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables«.



**CAUTION**

**Hot or very cold thermal fluid**

**SERIOUS BURNS/FREEZING OF LIMBS**

- Before draining, ensure that the thermal fluid has room temperature (20 °C).
- If, at this temperature, the thermal fluid is too viscous to be drained: Control the temperature of the thermal fluid for a few minutes until the viscosity will allow drainage. Never control the temperature of the thermal fluid when the Drain is open.
- Danger of burns when draining thermal fluids at temperatures above 20 °C.
- Wear your personal protective equipment when carrying out the drain operation.
- Only drain with a suitable draining hose and container. These must be resistant to the thermal fluid and the temperature.

**INFORMATION**

All safety instructions are important and must be followed accordingly during working operations!

### 8.2 Switch-off

#### PROCEDURE

- Turn off the temperature control unit.
- Disconnect the temperature control unit from the power supply connection.

## 8.3 Draining the cooling water

### INFORMATION

This section must be observed when using water-cooled temperature control units.

### 8.3.1 Draining process

#### CAUTION

#### Pressurized cooling water connections

#### RISK OF INJURY

- Wear your personnel protective equipment (e.g. safety goggles).
- Carefully open the cooling water connection. Open slowly (1-2 signal edges) and drain the cooling water slowly.

#### NOTE

#### Building side shut-off valves are not closed

#### DAMAGE BY ROOM FLOODING

- Close the building's shut-off valves in the cooling water supply and return lines.
- For table-top models, place a collection container below the >Cooling water drain< [15] (see connection diagram page 101, section »Annex«).

## PROCEDURE

- Close the building's shut-off valves in the cooling water supply and return lines.
- Place a collecting container below the >Cooling water outlet< [14] and >Cooling water drain< [15].
- Undo the screw cap on the >Cooling water drain< [15]. The cooling water will begin to drain out. Allow all the cooling water to drain out to prevent the risk of freezing during transport and storage!

## 8.4 Transportation lock

### NOTE

#### Not checking the position of the transportation locks prior to transport

#### DAMAGE TO THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL UNIT

- Prior to packaging and transport of the temperature control unit, bring the transportation locks of the compressor into the transport position.

To tighten the transportation locks, observe page 27, section »Tightening the transportation lock (transport position)«.

## 8.5 Packing

Use the original packaging wherever possible! Further information can be found on page 28 in section »Unpacking«.

## 8.6 Shipping

### NOTE

#### Temperature control unit transported in a horizontal position

#### DAMAGE TO THE COMPRESSOR

- Only transport the temperature control unit in an upright position.

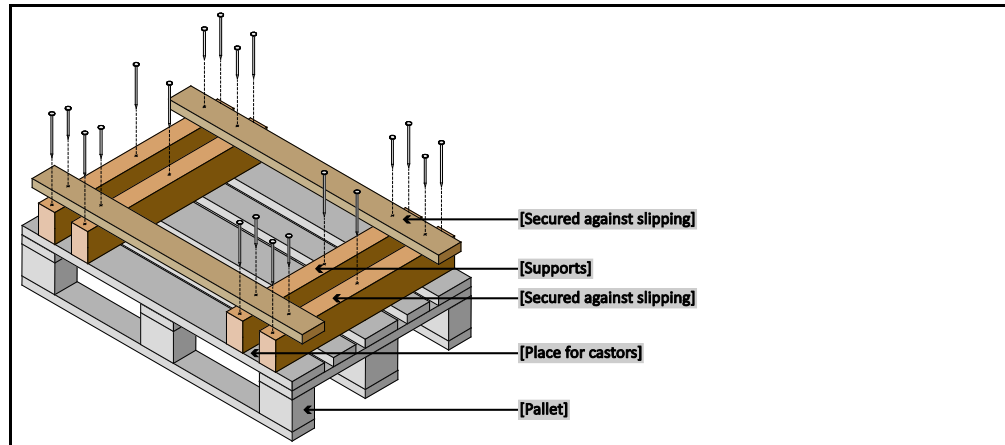
### NOTE

#### Temperature control unit transported incorrectly

#### PROPERTY DAMAGE

- Do not transport by truck on the castors or feet.
- Comply all requirements in this section to avoid damage to the temperature control unit.

Pallet with squared timber for free-standing units



Transport using the lugs, if fitted, on the top of the temperature control unit. Do not transport the temperature control unit alone and without aids.

- Always use the original packaging for transport.
- Always transport the temperature control unit upright on a pallet!
- Protect attachments from damage during transport!
- During transport, place the temperature control unit on squared timber to protect the castors/feet.
- Secure with tensioning belts/lashing straps rated for the weight concerned.
- Additionally secure (depending on model) with plastic film, cardboard and straps.

For temperature control units with transportation lock, strictly observe on page 26 the section »Transportation lock«.

## 8.7 Disposal

### CAUTION

#### Uncontrolled or incorrect opening of the coolant circuit

##### RISK OF INJURY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

- Work on the coolant circuit and disposal of the refrigerant must be carried out by approved refrigeration/air-conditioning system contractors.
- Also see page 19, section »Temperature control units with fluorinated greenhouse gases/refrigerants«.

### NOTE

#### Improper disposal

##### ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

- Spilled/leaked thermofluid must be disposed of immediately and properly. Follow the instructions on page 17, section »Proper disposal of resources and consumables« for the disposal of thermofluid and material.
- To avoid environmental damage, have "old" temperature control units disposed of exclusively by approved waste management companies (e.g. refrigeration and air conditioning companies).
- Also see page 19, section »Temperature control units with fluorinated greenhouse gases/refrigerants«.

Huber temperature control units and Huber accessories are made of high quality, recyclable materials. For example: Stainless steel 1.4301 / 1.4401 (V2A), copper, nickel, FKM, Perbunan, NBR, ceramic, carbon, Al-Oxid, red brass, brass, nickel-plated brass and silver solder. Proper recycling of the temperature control unit and accessories can actively help reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the production of these materials. Follow the laws and regulations of your jurisdiction when disposing material.

## 8.8 Contact data

### INFORMATION

Contact your supplier or local specialist retailer **prior** to returning the temperature control unit. The contact data can be found on our homepage [www.huber-online.com](http://www.huber-online.com) under the heading „Contact“. Please keep the serial number of the temperature control unit ready. The serial number can be found on the nameplate of the temperature control unit.

### 8.8.1 Telephone number: Customer Support

If your country is not mentioned in the list below: The responsible service partner can be found on our homepage [www.huber-online.com](http://www.huber-online.com) under the heading „Contact“.

- Huber Deutschland: +49 781 9603 244
- Huber China: +86 (20) 89001381
- Huber India: +91 80 2364 7966
- Huber Ireland: +44 1773 82 3369
- Huber Italia: +39 0331 181493
- Huber Swiss: +41 (0) 41 854 10 10
- Huber UK: +44 1773 82 3369
- Huber USA: +1 800 726 4877 | +1 919 674 4266

### 8.8.2 Telephone number: Sales

Telephone: +49-781-9603-123

### 8.8.3 Email address: Customer Support

Email: [support@huber-online.com](mailto:support@huber-online.com)

## 8.9 Certificate of Compliance

Please read page 95, section »Decontamination/repairs«.

## 9 Annex

# Inspired by **temperature** designed for you

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**huber**