

USER-MANUAL TV12LT





Tamson Instruments by

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1 SAFETY AND WARNINGS

Make sure before installing or operating the equipment to read and understand all instructions and safety precautions listed in this manual. If there are any questions concerning the operation of the equipment or about the information given in this manual please contact your local dealer or our sales department first.

Performance of installation, operation, or maintenance other than those described in this manual may result in a hazardous situation and may void the manufacturer's warranty.

Never operate equipment that is not correctly installed. Unqualified personnel must not operate the equipment. Avoid damage to the equipment, or its accessories, caused by incorrect operation.

Important:

- When performing service, maintenance or moving the apparatus, always disconnect the apparatus at the main's socket,
- Proper skilled and trained personnel are only allowed to operate this equipment,
- Take notice of warning labels and never remove them,
- Refer service and repairs to qualified technician,
- If a problem persists, call your supplier or Tamson Instruments bv.

2 WARRANTY

Tamson Instruments bv. warrants that all their manufactured equipment is free from defects in material and workmanship, preventing the machine from normal operation. Tamson Instruments bv does not warranty that the equipment is fit for any other use than stated in this manual. The manufacturer can only be held responsible for the security, reliability and performance of the equipment, when operated in accordance with the operating instructions, extensions, adjustments, changes and/or if repair is performed by Tamson Instruments bv. or authorized persons only. This warranty is limited to one year from the date of invoicing. All equipment and materials are subject to standard production tolerances and variations.



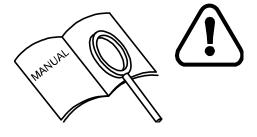
3 PRECAUTIONS AND HAZARDS

Before attempting to operate the bath read all parts of this manual carefully to insure smooth operation and avoid damage to the equipment or its accessories.

If a malfunction occurs, consult section TROUBLE SHOOTING, page 24 at the end of this manual.

If problem persists, call your supplier or Tamson Instruments by. Never operate the equipment if not correctly installed. The equipment must be operated only by qualified personnel. Avoid damage to the equipment

or its accessories through incorrect operation.



READ CAREFULLY

Environment			
Panel sealing	Confirms EN60529: IP65		
Environment Temperature	0 to 35°C. Supply enough ventilation		
Humidity	5 to 95 %, non condensating		
Atmosphere	Not suited for high altitudes (above		
	1500mtrs)		
	or		
	explosive/corrosive environment		
Pollution cat. 2	Conducting pollution must be prevented		



4 INSTALLATION

4.1 Important

Tamson Instruments by is not responsible for any consequential damage or harm caused by using this bath. Repairs on the electrical system of the bath may only be carried out by well trained and authorized persons.

4.2 Unpacking

Before leaving the factory Tamson baths are adequately packed to prevent damage during normal transportation. Check the packing for external damage and make a note on the shipping documents if any damage is found. Always retain the cartons and packing material until the bath has been tested and found in good condition. (Transport companies generally will not honor a claim for damage if the respective packing material is not available for examination).

The shipment contains at least the bath as mentioned in the delivery checklist. Further the consignment might contain one or more viscometers, individually packed in small boxes with the calibration certificate included in the box, as well as ASTM thermometers, thermometer holders etc. Please see the packing list for details concerning total contents of consignment.

Before filling the bath remove any remaining packing material from its interior. The interior of the bath can be accessed by taking off the lid on the top of the bath.

2.1 Tilting

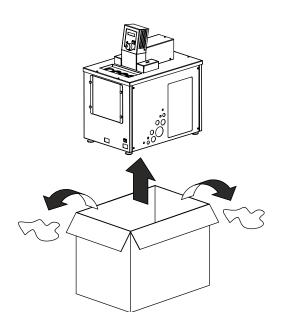
Before unpacking inspect the tilt watch located on the outside of the packing. When the tilt watch indicates a red color contact Tamson instruments and the forwarder before continuing with unpacking.

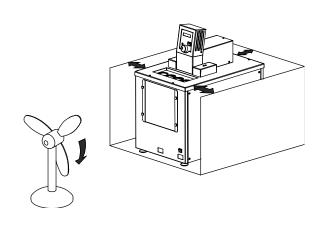
2.2 Ventilation

The bath has to be placed in a well ventilated area. Air circulation has to be enabled by 30 cm of free space at all sides.

If the bath has no or insufficient ventilation severe mechanical damage will occur.

REMOVE ALL PACKAGE MATERIAL







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3 Bath Liquid

The bath must be filled with a liquid suitable for the minimum operating temperature.

The bath must be filled with a liquid suitable for the minimum operating temperature.

It is important to select a liquid with a viscosity of less than 10 mm²/s.

When using flammable bath liquid choose a flash point well above the operating temperature.

The use of other liquids is allowed as long as the viscosity of the fluid is low enough at the operating temperature. The viscosity must be below 10 mm²/s. High viscosity will result in poor stability as well as poor uniformity of the bath.

The fluid flash point must be well above the maximum operating temperature. Fluid must not be aggressive when in contact with stainless steel, brass, glass and silicon sealing.

!! Extreme HAZARD !!

Do not use methanol at temperatures above 20°C. The methanol will evaporate and cause toxic and flammable vapors. Explosion hazard can build up in or around the bath.

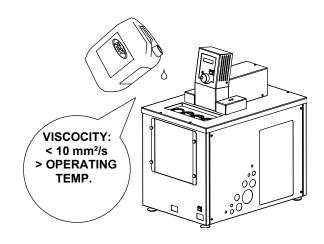
When working at temperatures above 20°C, water or oil can be used as an alternative.

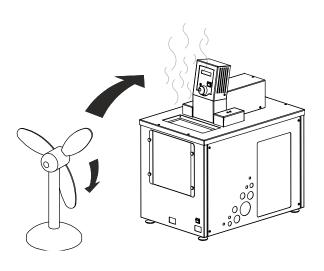
* Do not use ethanol. Ethanol often contains high level of water. Water will freeze inside the bath and leads to cooling and stability problems.

Do not use the water mixtures at temperatures where the mixture can start to freeze. Frozen bath fluid can severely damage the bath and stirrer mechanism.

Commercial enterprises specialized in refrigeration may supply alternatives for mentioned circulation or bath fluids. These alternatives can be less toxic or flammable. However in most cases they are very corrosive to copper, brass and aluminum, etc.

Heated bath fluid can cause toxic fumes. Take precautions and read material safety sheet if applicable. Remove fumes from hot oil or bath medium. Use fume







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If the fluid level becomes too low and the heating elements cannot fully dissipate their power, these elements may reach a temperature above the ignition point. It is possible that the bath liquid ignites under these conditions.

The heating element must be fully covered by the bath fluid. The heating element will be damaged when not fully submerged in the bath fluid.



USE SCREWDRIVER TO OPEN TAP

3/8" BSP inside thread

3.1 Drain bath fluid

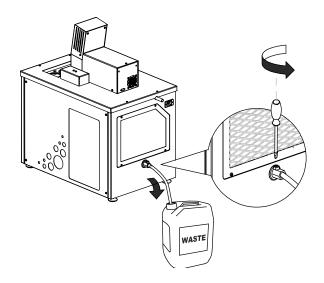
The TV12LT can be emptied via the drain tap located at the backside of the apparatus. For safety reasons the tap can only be opened when using a screwdriver. The thread inside the tap is 3/8".

Take necessary precautions against fire hazard when removing flammable bath fluid.

When removing bath fluid do not inhale toxic vapor. Always use appropriate ventilation.

Handle old bath fluid as toxic waste.

Bath fluid must be at ambient temperature before removing.





est. 1878

3.2 Bath fluid level

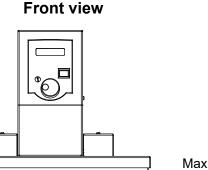
Minimum level

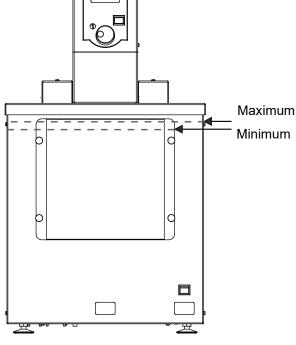
The heating element must be fully covered by the bath fluid. The heating element will be damaged when not fully submerged in the bath fluid.

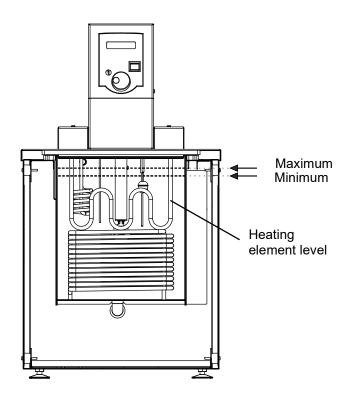


The practical minimum level is indicated below.

The level indicator (optional) will start to blink (blue light) when the fluid level is too low.









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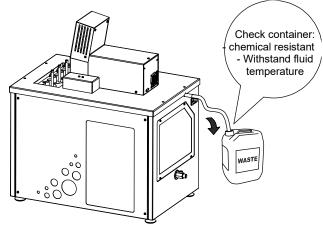


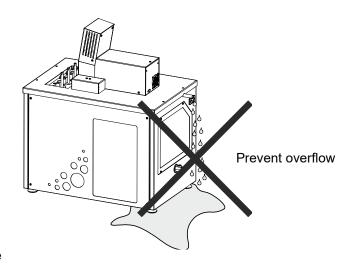
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Maximum level

If the fluid level is too high, it will leave the bath via the overflow outlet (14mm outer diameter pipe). Prevent fluid from the overflow outlet entering the backside of the TV12LT. For this reason the overflow outlet must be connected to a waste container.

When the bath is working at high temperatures, tubing and waste container must be chemical resistant and able to withstand high temperatures (>150°C / 302°F).

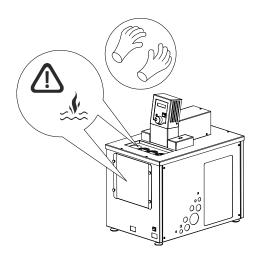




WEAR HEAT PROTECTIVE GLOVES

3.3 Safety and protection

When operating at high temperatures the lid (of the bath), top plate and the window section of the bath become very hot. Always use heat protective gloves. Care must be taken when placing or re-moving material from the bath.





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Pay attention when removing hot fluid:

Use heat protective clothing and wear gloves and safety glasses:

remove all the water from the bath. Small drops of water may result in hazardous situations when reheating the bath with oil.

Never mix oil and water in or around the bath.

3.4 Cooling

The bath is provided with integral cooling system. The cooling is split in two functions.

When cooling down to the set point temperature maximum cooling capacity is used.

When the set point temperature is reached the bath will start to tune for stable control. It also switches the cooling in a low power mode.

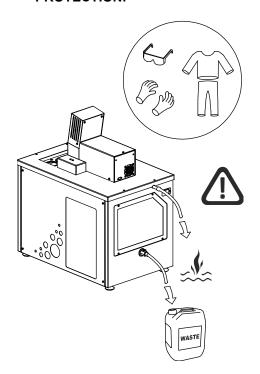
The surplus of cooling is heated away. This way a very accurate set point temperature is maintained.

By using this two stage system only limited cooling capacity is heated away. This saves an enormous amount of energy when comparing energy consumption with competition. It also offers much more precise temperature control.

Energy consumption					
Temperature	Consumption control	Heat up [boost heater]	Total power	Peak* power	
			SP- control	heat to SP	
[°C]	[Watt]	[Watt]	[Watt]	[Watt]	
80	400	780	400	1180	
\(\phi\)					
41	200	780	200	980	
40	1300	780	1300	2080	
\Diamond					
-40	500	780	500	1280	

Only used shortly to reach new set point (SP) temperature

WEAR PROTECTIVE GLOVES, CLOTHING **AND EYE** PROTECTION.





3.5 Connecting

Before plugging TV12LT into the mains socket, make sure the voltage of the bath corresponds to the local voltage.

Use a mains supply that is well earthed, clean of interference and suitable for the acquired electrical load of the bath.

4 INTRODUCTION

The TAMSON model TV12LT baths is designed to perform as ultra stable visibility bath. The intended use is kinematic viscosity measurement and sensor calibration.

4.1 General

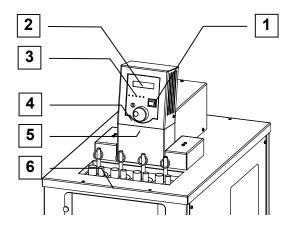
The heat input is controlled by a microprocessor system. A special optimized electronic temperature measurement circuit ensures reproducibility of operation conditions.

4.2 Construction

All wetted parts of this TAMSON bath are constructed entirely from corrosion-resistant materials such as stainless steel and brass. The central microprocessor within the control module manages and controls the functions for temperature measuring regulation, program storage, safety control and error coding.

4.3 Stirrer

Circulation stirrer is built-in for uniform temperature distribution within the bath.



- 1: On/off switch
- 2: Display
- 3: Indicator lights
- 4: Overtemperature cut-out
- 5: Encoder switch
- 6: Viscometer holders

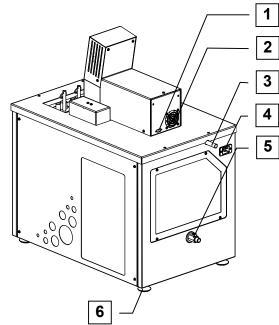


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4.4 Temperature control and setting

The bath temperature is regulated using a Pt-100 temperature probe which is connected to microprocessor module. The advanced electronic control system continually computes the energy input required for optimal temperature accuracy and stability. The controller will activate the heaters partially or in full, this depends on the difference between actual bath temperature and set point, while taking into account the type of bath fluid used and working conditions. This process does not interfere electrically with other equipment since all heating elements are switched in zero-cross mode. Through the application of an especially developed inlet circuit for the temperature probe, the sensitivity to external interference has been reduced to a minimum. The required temperature is set by means of encoder switch on the front panel. An absolute temperature offset is provided with a resolution of 0.01°C. This fine-tuning can be carried out at any time during operation of the bath



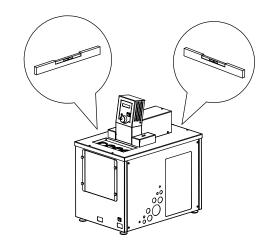
- 1: RS232 connector (Sub D female)
- 2: Far
- 3: Overflow outlet (10mm outher diameter)
- 4: Mains connector (IEC60320)

Use protected earth!

- 5: Bath drain 3/8"inner thread
- 6: Levelling feet (turn in/out)

Place the bath spiritlevel

The feet can be turned in and out.



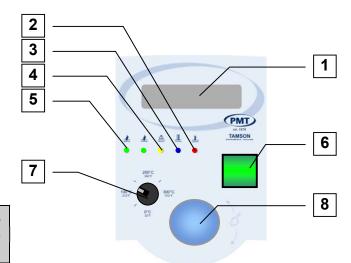
ISO 9001 : 2015

NL/PRO 238239125



4.5 Front Panel

- 1 LC Display
- 2 Over temperature indicator (Red)
- 3 Level indicator, optional (Blue)
- 4 Error (Yellow)
- 5 Heater indicators (Green)
- 6 Mains switch
- 7 Safety thermostat
- 8 Turn-push button



Use well-grounded mains. Before plugging the TV12LT into the mains socket, make sure the voltage of the bath corresponds to the local voltage.

The front panel layout shows the turn-push button:



Previous / decrease: Turn left



Select: Press



4.6 Overview menu Items

- Set point
- Offset (press: <-5.00 .. +5.00°C resolution 0.01°C)
- Max Power (press: low 25, med, hi, max)
- Boost heater (press on / off)
- Time const (press: fast, medium slow, precise)
- Stirrer
- Low alarm
- High alarm
- PID parameter :
 - PID set 1,
 - PID set 2,
 - PID set 3,
 - PID set 4.

Each PID set offers settings for

- Proportional band value

(Pb=1/P where P is proportional value)

- Integral value
- Differential value
- Backlight

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- Temp units
- Baudrate
- SP Offset
- Restart

Display

[1] Temperature readout

[2] Applied percentage of power

[3] Operating mode

[4] Indicator, alarm high, alarm low, control stable

When the controller starts or is restarted, the displayed value increases to a stable readout appears after a few seconds.

Ad 2: The controller calculates every second the amount of power which should be applied for stable control. The value is displayed with a resolution of 0.1% and ranges from 0% to 99.9%.

Ad 3: **Boost** Bath is heating to set point

> using boost heater

Heating Bath is heating to set point, B

boost heater is off

Bath is cooling down to set Cooling point

Tuning Ratio Bath is tuning for power needed

at set point, first step

Bath is tuning, second step Tuning SA PID SP=25.00 Bath is controlling, set point is

25.00°C (example)

Ad 4:

Bath control is stable



Alarm high, press button to reset*



Alarm low, press button to reset*





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^{*} Optional item



5 Safety Systems

In case of electronic failure the possibility exists that the heater element is continuously switched-on. This will cause fast temperature raise. To prevent high temperatures the bath is fitted with a mechanical over-temperature protection thermostat. This thermostat will switch-off the bath at a preset temperature in the range from 50 to 270°C.

We advise to adjust the mechanical over temperature to approximately + $25\Box C$ above the bath set point.

This safety construction prevents for example oil to be heated above flash-point which will cause fire or prevent evaporation of bath fluid due to high temperatures.

The thermostat will automatically reset when the bath temperature drops approximately 10°C below the preset temperature. To continue normal operation the bath has to be switched-off and on again.

5.1 Mechanical over-temperature protection

Turn the thermostat clockwise (item 7, front panel) to its maximum. Be aware that the safety thermostat is now only functioning at 270 °C. Heat the bath to the appropriate set point. Gently turn the thermostat anticlockwise, until the over-temperature protection is activated, and system switches off, Turn the thermostat approximately 30°...40° higher (turn clockwise). Switch the bath off and on again. The bath is ready to operate safely

5.2 Level protect

The bath uses a level detection system that switches off the bath when the fluid level is too low. On the front panel there is a blue LED which will blink when the level is too low. If the level detection is activated (blinking of the blue LED) the compressor, stirrer and heating are switched off.

When the bath is switched on and operates with a too low fluid level heating elements can be exposed to the air. This causes the heating element to overheat which can set fire to the (flammable) bath liquid. When operating the bath always be sure that the heating elements are submersed.





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OPERATING THE SYSTEM

When the bath is ready for use it can be switched on by pressing the mains switch.

The electronics are suited for both 50 and 60 Hz. Check whether the voltage of the system conforms to the mains voltage.

6.1 **Quick Start**

To start operating the bath in a quick way do the following:

Fill the bath with fluid as indicated in "Bath fluid level", page 7,

Place the power plug, connect to mains socket, Switch the bath on using the mains switch, Select appropriate set point.

PID settings

All measuring results have been acquired using following PID settings:

Pb 25 := := 16 ı D 0

Under different settings its possible to achieve even better values by trimming the PID settings.

Place the bath spirit level. The four supporting feet can be turned in and outwards for exact adjustment.

Menu Items

Use the turn-push button to select a menu item and select the item by pressing the button. After pressing a sign appears next to the value indicating the value can now be changed. Pressing the button again activates the value immediately. When the value is altered but the button is not pressed the value will be accepted and stored after 5 seconds automatically. The menu returns back to normal operating mode.

Menu item "Set Point"

Select the set point temperature. Resolution is 0.01°C.

Menu item "Offset"

The temperature displayed can be increased or decreased with an offset ranging from +5.00 down to -5.00 °C in steps of 0.01°C. This way the temperature reading on the display can be synchronised with an independent separate thermometer.



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Menu item "Max Power"

(press: low 25, med, hi, max)

Limits the applied power by a maximum value:
Low Maximum of 25% applied
Medium Maximum of 50% applied
High Maximum of 75% applied
Maximum 100% power is applied

Menu item "Boost heater"

A secondary heater is used to quickly heat up the bath.

This menu item enables or disables the heater.

Standard value: On

Menu item "Time const"

Used to select time to tune. The option precise has to be used to reach maximum temperature accuracy. Options are:

Fast 60 seconds
Medium 120 seconds
Slow 180 seconds
Precise 240 seconds
Standard value: Precise

Menu item "Stirrer"

Optional: Stirrer 0 .. 100% (step 6%). Inactive

Menu item "Low alarm"

Optional: min SP to max SP. resolution 0.1°C. No hardware connected, display function only.

Menu item "High alarm"

Optional: min SP to max SP. resolution 0.1°C. No hardware connected, display function only.

Menu item "PID parameter"

PID set 1 - First set of parameters
PID set 2 - Second set of parameters
PID set 3 - Third set of parameters

PID set 4 - Activated when communication

via RS232

Each set offers individual PID settings for:

Proportional band value Integrating value Differentiating value

Default settings

Pb* := 25 I := 16 D := 0

*Pb= proportional band. Proportional value P is found to be 100/Pb.



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Off

Standard value: On

Menu item "Temp units"

°C °F

Standard value: °C

Menu item "Baudrate"

4800 9600

19200 38400

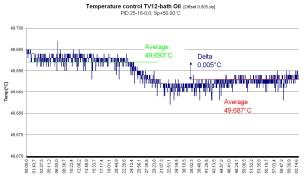
Standard value: 9600

Menu item "Offset 0.005"

This menu item offers an additional offset of 0.005°C. The value value. The SP can be selected with 0.01°C accuracy.

Menu item "Restart"

Restarts system and activates tuning.



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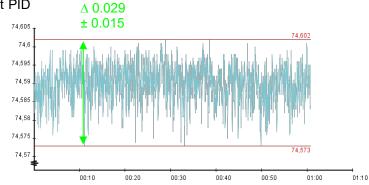
PID settings

Following shows influence on stability with different PID

settings

Temperature : 75°C
Proportional band (Pb) : 25
Integrator : 16
Differentiator : 0

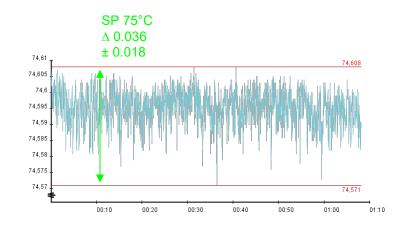
Min/max : ± 0.015



SP 75°C

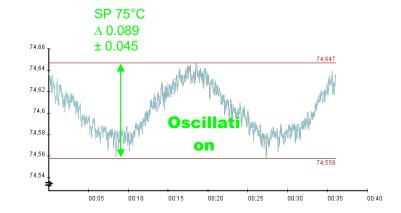
Temperature : 75°C
Proportional band (Pb) : 50
Integrator : 25
Differentiator : 0

Min/max : ± 0.018 °C



Temperature : 75°C
Proportional band (Pb) : 100
Integrator : 25
Differentiator : 0

Min/max : ± 0.045 °C





7 Manual tuning

The parameters for the PID control can be changed manually.

The control of the PID parameters allow setting of the I and D values to zero. The bath will then function as a proportional system. The "P" parameter can then be varied to an optimal value by trial and error. A higher P will stabilize the system when I and D are off.

The PID parameters can also be determined with the use of the Ziegler Nichols method described below. With the process at its normal process value.

Set the integral time "Ti" and the derivative Time "Td" to off. Check if the Lcb and Hcb are set to auto.

Ignore the fact that the temperature may not settle precisely at the set point. If the temperature is stable, reduce the proportional band Pb so that the temperature just starts to oscillate. If the temperature is already oscillating, increase the proportional band until it begins oscillating. Allow enough time between each adjustment for the loop to stabilize. Make a note of the proportional band value "B" and the period of oscillation "T" Set the Pb, Ti and Td parameter values according to the calculations given in the table below:

Type of control	Proportional band	Integral time "ti"	Derivative Time "td"
Proportional only	2xB	Off	Off
P + I control	2,2xB	0,8xT	Off
P + I + D control	1,7xB	0,5xT	0,12xT





8 Maintenance

Very important

Keep the condenser free from dust

Remove side panel.

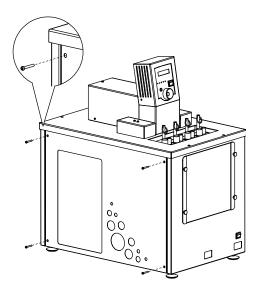
Use vacuum cleaner to remove dust.

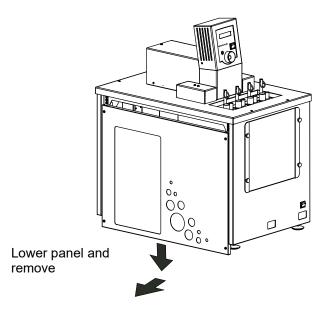
Dust builds up depending on environment. Regularly check and clear if dust is spotted.

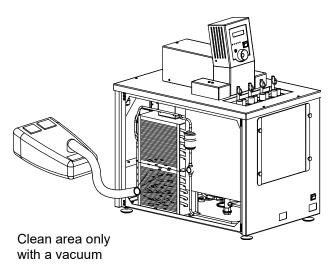
Do not use compressed air to "clean".



Compressed air is unhealthy, blown away dust can cause allergic reactions and eye infection. It can further have a negative effect on electronics and moving parts.









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9 TROUBLE SHOOTING

9.1 Application errors

All Tamson products are well designed and thoroughly tested before shipping. This will not fully prevent small problems in the field. Following will help you to locate commonly known problems and how to fix them. In case of doubt please check your local dealer or Tamson instruments by.

9.2 Bath malfunction

- The pump motor is not running and electronics are dead.

Check mains and main fuse.

Check over-temperature protection see "Temperature control and setting" section 4.4.

Motor is not turning

Motor capacitor defective, replace capacitor or contact local dealer or Tamson instruments by

- PCB is malfunctioning

9.3 Problems with set point

- Heater LED is not burning, motor is turning and temperature rises above set point.

Set point too near to room temperature. Cooling of the bath is needed.

- Temperature doesn't reach set point, motor turns fast.

Bath fluid evaporates too quickly. Use other fluid.

Heater malfunctions. Measure mains electrical current output. Low power consumption indicates a problem with the heating element.

Cooling capacity is too high. Reduce cooling.

Temperature not stable

See explanation "Bath temperature does not become stable" section 9.5.

9.4 Faulty temperature reading or temperature offset

- The temperature readout on the display does not correspond to the temperature measured.

PT100 is defective,

9.5 Bath temperature does not become stable



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If the bath temperature does not stabilize after 30 minutes after set point has been reached the following points might cause this problem:

The operating temperature is around or below 30°C. To stabilize the bath at set points just above the ambient temperature it is necessary to apply cooling water to the cooling coil or to increase or decrease the flow of cooling water through the cooling coil.

If the operating temperature is far above the ambient temperature it is most likely that the viscosity of the bath fluid used is too high. The maximum viscosity of the bath fluid lies below 10 mm²/s at the operating temperature but is preferably less than 3 mm²/s. If the viscosity of the bath fluid used is too high the circulating system is incapable to mix it thoroughly resulting in poor stability.

Check PID constant of the bath.

P) 25

I) 16

D) 0

Position of the stirrer fan must be exactly in the center of the hole in the baffle plate (both in horizontal and vertical position).

Check possible heat transfer from additional apparatus close to the bath i.e. oven or central heating.

Check any possible strong magnetic field from other apparatus.

Check overheating of electronics inside apparatus. Cooling fan at backside must run.

Check bath media. If bath media contains high percentage water (i.e. use of ethanol instead of methanol) at low temperatures stability problems may occur.

9.6 Bath doesn't reach SP

Check menu item MAX power, raise value.

9.7 Blue LED blinks on front panel

Red error LED on front panel is on.

Fluid level probably too low, temperature control switches off.

mCheck fluid level



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When the bath is switched on and operates with a too low fluid level heating elements can be exposed to the air. This causes the heating element to overheat which can set fire to the (flamable) bath liquid. When operating the bath always be sure that the heating elements are submersed.

9.1 Over-temperature safety thermostat

When the thermostat is activated the entire bath is switched-off (with the exception of the controller) the red system error LED will light up. When the temperature of the bath has been lowered with approximately 20 degrees, the thermostat re-sets itself automatically, however to continue normal operation the bath has to be switched off and on again.

The thermostat can be adjusted as follows:

- -Turn the thermostat fully clockwise.
- -Heat the bath to its proper temperature. Be aware that the safety thermostat is now only functioning at 270 °C.
- -Turn the thermostat gently counter clockwise, until you hear a "click". Turn the knob approximately 20 to 30° higher (clockwise). Switch the bath Off and On again. The bath is ready to operate safely.

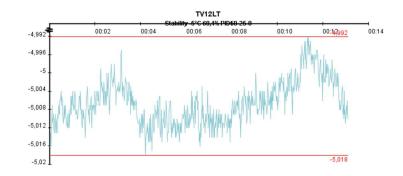


10 SPECIFICATIONS

10.1 Precision of control

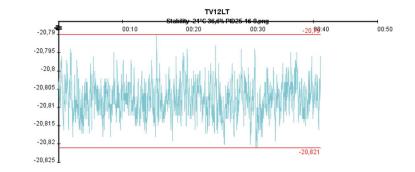
Temperature : -5°C
Proportional band (Pb) : 25
Integrator : 16
Differentiator : 0

Min/max : ± 0.013 °C

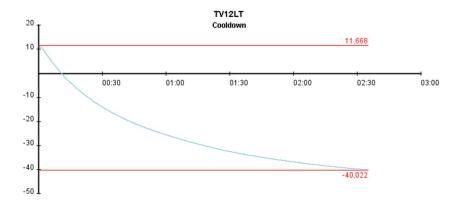


Temperature : -20°C
Proportional band (Pb) : 25
Integrator : 16
Differentiator : 0

Min/max : ± 0.015 °C



10.2 Cooldown



10.3 Settling time bath fluid

When the bath temperature is disturbed i.e. when viscometer holders are placed, the electronic regulation will establish new control over three times faster than conventional systems.

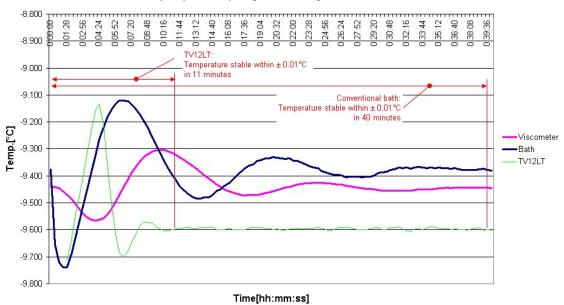
The graph shows the temperature of a conventional bath (blue) and the temperature measured in the glass capillary of a viscometer (pink). The green curve shows the TV12LT behavior.



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Recovery temperature dip $_{[\mathrm{Ref.\,TY12LT-dip}]}$ Dip is equivalent of placing 3 holders with glass viscometers in bath

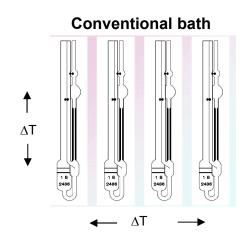


10.4 Homogeneity and ΔT

All thermostatic baths contain heating. Simple bath constructions have a single heater and stirrer for circulation. This causes random energy distribution and poor homogeneity. The heating energy is distributed randomly.

More sophisticated systems have controlled flow by using a baffle plate. The heat distribution however is still does diagonal in the bath.

The TV12LT construction is such that it only knows vertical offset. When outlining viscometers or other measuring devices for measuring or calibration, they will all have the same temperature.

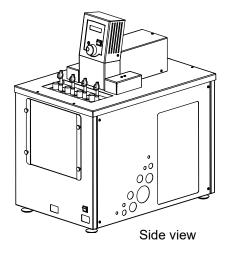




est. 1878

When aligning viscometers or sensors in horizontal position they will all have the same temperature.

Front view



Stirrer
 Heater
 Baffle plate
 Circulation

Cooling

5:

2 2 Side view

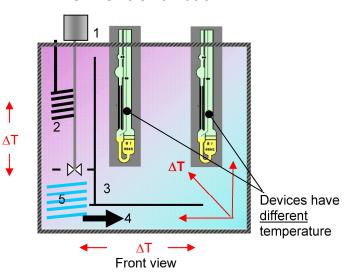
Front view Devices have

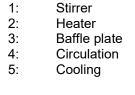
Front view Devic same

temperature

Temperature gradient TV12LT versus conventional system

Conventional bath







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11 SPARE PARTS LIST

230 Volt 50~60HZ	115 Volt 60Hz	Description	
25T1295 25T1301		Motor for stirrer (before 2023)	
26T1455	26T1456	Coil magnetic valve	
25T1244	25T1245	Fan 120*38 161^3 /hr	
25T1343	n.a.	Capacitor 2uF	
n.a.	25T1310	Capacitor 5.5uF	
25T0340	n.a.	Heater 780 Watts 230V	
n.a.	25T0345	Heater 780 Watts 115V	
06T0512	n.a.	PCB Mains board with filter and relay 230V	
n.a.	06T0522	PCB Mains board with filter and relay 115V	
24T8081	n.a.	Motor fuse 0.3 Amp. (before 2023)	
n.a.	24T8080	Motor fuse 0.6 Amp.	
25T1123	n.a	Compressor 230V 50Hz	
25T1127	n.a.	Compressor 230V 60Hz	
25T1126		Compressor 115V 60Hz	
25T(0351	DC Heater "W"	
25T(0404	Window heating (4x 115V placed in series)	
24T8	3581	Over-temperature protection thermostat	
24T8	3545	Mains switch	
24T8	3546	Protective cover mains switch	
28T4019		Front keypad	
25T2310		PT-100 sensor	
06T0500		PCB - uP Controller	
06T0503		PCB - IO DC PWM Heating	
06T0517		PCB - IO EXT Range	
06T0507		PCB - Display	

n.a. = Not Applicable

DIMENSIONS

Dimensions		
Length	740 [mm]	
Width	425 [mm]	
Height	760 [mm]	
Weight*	64 [kg]	
Power consumption**		
minimum	200 [W]	
nominal	800 [W]	
maximum	2100 [W]	
Accuracy		
standard deviation	0,004 [°C] standard deviation	Measured with methanol
min/max	± 0,015 [°C] min/max	Measured with methanol
Homogeneity	± 0,014 [°C] min/max	
Temperature drift	0,001 [°C]	per year max
	0,0005 [°C]	per [°C] ambient
General data***		
Ambient temperature	18 23°C	

- * Depending on mains voltage/frequency version.
- ** See energy consumption, page 10.
- *** For proper cooling performance ambient temperature needs to be within this range.





12 EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Following equipment is in compliance with EMC Directive 2014/30/EU:

Product: Thermostatic bath and circulator

Model: TV12LT

Serial code: Effective from 08Txxx Manufacturer: Tamson Instruments by

van 't Hoffstraat 12 2665 JL Bleiswijk The Netherlands

The products are in conformity with the following specifications:



ltem	Reference	Description	Test result
а	RoHS Directive	2011/65EU	р
b	EN61010-2-010	Safety requirements for electrical	
		equipment for measurement, control,	
		and laboratory use. Particular require-	
		ments for laboratory equipment for the	
		heating of material	
С	Machine Directive	Machinery Directive, of the European	p
	2006/42/EC	Parliament and of the Council of 17 May	
		2006/42/EC 2nd Edition June 2010	
d	EN 60204	Machinery Directive and Safety	p, p ⁱ
		requirements	
е	EN60950-1	Low Voltage Directive	р
f	EN61000-3-2:2014	Harmonics	р
g	EN61000-3-3	Flicker	p ³
h	EN61000-4-2 +A1+A2	ESD	р
j	EN61000-4-3 +A1+A2	Radiated immunity	p (anechoic room)
k	EN61000-4-4	Electrical Fast Transients	Minimum requirements pass
1	EN61000-4-5+A1	Surges	Minimum requirements pass
m	EN61000-4-6+A1	Conducted immunity	p
n	EN61000-4-11 +A1	Voltage dips and Voltage variations	р
0	EN55016-2-1	Conducted emission	p
р	EN55016-2-3	Radiated emission	p (anechoic room)
q	Pr EN 378	Refrigerating systems and heat pumps -	
		Safety and environmental requirements	
r	EN 13445-5	PED Inspection and Testing	Maximum working pressure level
			of 30 Bar is confirmed.
			On each apparatus following
			pressure and leak tests have
			been carried out with positive
			result
			- Low pressure side 20 Bar
			- High pressure side 25 Bar

p = Pass

pⁱ = Individually tested

p³ = Pass, condition of operating during Pst measurement: Operational with heating element 780W. P_{st} and P_{lt} are not evaluated in accordance with A.5 of Annex A of EN 61000-3-3(1995) + A1(2001).

ISO 9001 : 2015 NL/PRO 238239125 **Tamson Instruments by**

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not applicable were:

Conducted discontinuous emissions (Clicks)

Radiated emission (OATS)

Magnetic field immunity

The equipment conforms with all the specifications and norms in this regard.

The equipment conforms without any further notice.

Entity responsible for marking this declaration :

Manufacturer, Tamson Instruments by, van 't Hoffstraat 12, Bleiswijk The Netherlands,

Name : R.C. van Hall Function : Director

Date : January, 2016

Version : 1.03

13 DISCLAIMER

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