

## Operating Instructions

### Ecoline

Low-temperature thermostats  
RE 104, RE 106, RE 107, RE 112, RE 120

From Series Z 01  
Software version 2.0  
01/01  
YACE0059

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## Safety notes

Before operating the equipment please read carefully all the instructions and safety notes.

If you have any questions please phone us!

Follow the instructions on setting up, operation etc. This is the only way to avoid incorrect operation of the equipment and to ensure full warranty protection.

- Transport the equipment with care!
- Equipment and its internal parts can be damaged:
  - by dropping
  - by shock.
- Equipment should only be operated by technically qualified personnel!
- Never operate the equipment without the bath liquid!
- Do not start up the equipment if
  - it is damaged or leaking
  - the supply cable is damaged.
- Switch off the equipment and pull out the mains plug for
  - servicing or repair
  - the supply cable is damaged!
- Drain the bath before moving the equipment!
- Have the equipment serviced or repaired by properly qualified personnel only!

**The Operating Instructions include additional safety notes which are identified by a triangle with an exclamation mark. Carefully read the instructions and follow them accurately! Disregarding the instructions may have serious consequences, such as damage to the equipment, damage to property or injury to personnel**

We reserve the right to make technical alterations!

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### Explanation of signs



Danger: This sign is used where there may be injury to personnel if a recommendation is not followed accurately or is disregarded.




Note Here special attention is drawn to some aspect. May include reference to danger.



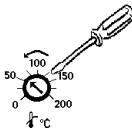
Reference: Refers to other information in different Sections.

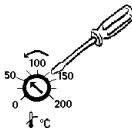
## 1 Brief operating instructions



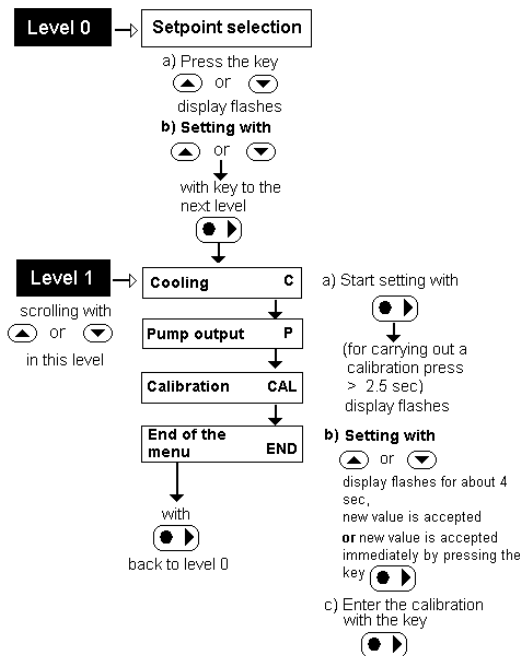
This brief instruction shall give you the possibility to operate the unit quickly. For safe operation of the unit it is absolutely necessary to read carefully all the instructions and safety notes!

1. Assemble unit and add items as appropriate (➤ Section 5).  
Take care of the hose tubing connections (➤ Section 5.1. and 5.4.).
2. Fill the unit with corresponding liquid. (➤ Section 5.3.).  
The units are designed for operation with non-flammable and flammable liquids to EN 61010-2-010. → Take care of the level of the bath liquid! (➤ Section 5.2.)
3. Connect the unit only to a socket with a protective earth (PE) connection.  
Compare the information on the rating label with the supply details.

4.  Using a screwdriver, set the overtemperature cut-out point to a value clearly above ambient temperature (➤ Section 6.5.1.).



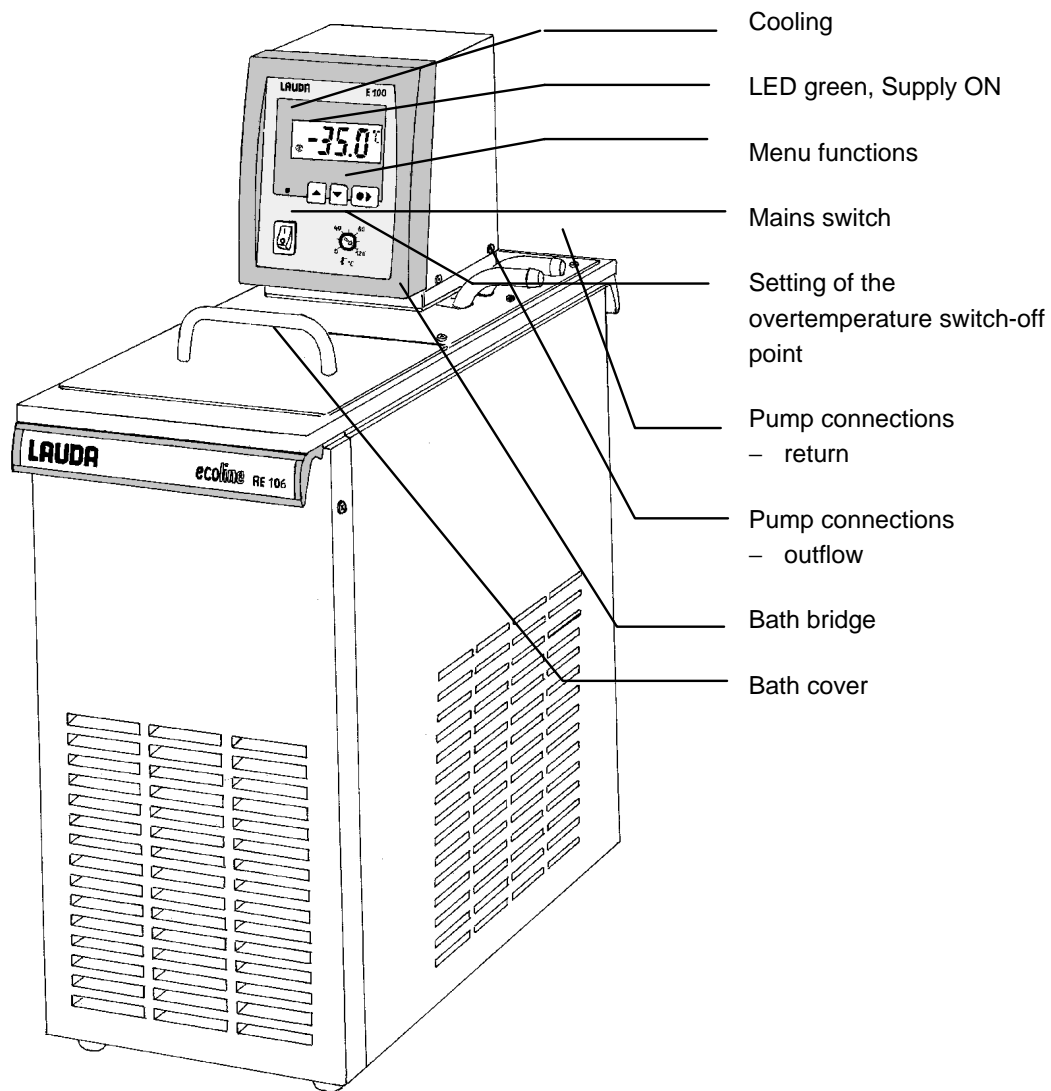
5. Switch on at the mains switch
6. Setting of the functions



# Control and functional elements

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## 2 Control and functional elements





### 3 Unit description

#### 3.1 Unit types

The type designation of the Ecoline low-temperature thermostats consists of the letter R (identification as low-temperature unit), the control unit E 100 and the type of bath and refrigeration system.

Example: Refrigeration unit R, Control unit E 100 and bath and refrigeration system 004 produces Thermostat Type RE 104.

Type RE 120 is supplied without bath cover. A bath cover is available as accessory. (➤ Section 10. Accessories).

#### 3.2 Pumps

All units are equipped with a pressure pump with vario drive. The pump has an outflow with a rotatable bend which is connected to the pump nipple for external thermostating units. An additional outflow provides circulation inside the bath.

By turning the setting knob it is possible to choose between both outlets or to divide the flows.

The pump can be used up to viscosities of 150 mm<sup>2</sup>/s. However, to get an optimum accuracy of control a viscosity of 30 mm<sup>2</sup>/s is recommended.

One of five pump output steps can be selected using the operating menu.

On small low-temperature thermostats (e.g. RE 104 or RE 106) and with operation as bath thermostat it is advisable to use output step 2. The advantage is a low heat generation while having a uniform circulation.

When operating as circulation thermostat with an external circuit it is preferable to use a larger flow rate in order to ensure a small temperature difference, especially at higher temperatures and in conjunction with oil as the bath liquid.

The pump outflow connection can be closed without causing any damage to the pump.

**Pump characteristics** (➤ Section 9. Technical data)

## Unit description

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### 3.3 Temperature indication, control, and safety circuit

The equipment is provided with a 7 segment LCD-Display (3 ½ places) with additional symbols for indicating bath temperature and settings as well as operating states. The setpoint can be input and additional adjustments can be made using either two or three keys.

A Pt 100 temperature probe is used for measuring the actual temperature and for control. A second Pt 100 serves as independent temperature probe for the safety circuit (overtemperature protection) which is independent of the control function

A low-level cut-out switches off the heating on both poles in order to prevent dry operation of the heater. The pump is switched off through the electronics. The setting of the overtemperature cut-out is adjusted with a tool on a potentiometer and is always limited to 5°C above the operating temperature range.

All settings and fault messages are stored in the memory in case of a supply failure or when the mains switch is set to OFF.

The tubular heater is controlled from a modified PID controller through a triac circuit specially designed to be unaffected by supply variations and interference.

### 3.4 Materials

All parts which come into contact with the bath liquid are made from high-grade materials appropriate to the operating temperature. These are rust-free stainless steel, PPS plastics and fluoride rubber.

### 3.5 Refrigeration system

The refrigeration system consists essentially of a hermetically sealed compressor. Heat of condensation and motor heat are dissipated by a fan-cooled finned condenser. Fresh air is drawn in at the front of the unit, warmed air is discharged at the back and to the sides. The ventilation openings must not be restricted in order to ensure proper air circulation.

At working temperatures below approx. 30 °C the refrigeration system operates continuously to remove a certain amount of heat, with the heater acting in opposition to provide automatically controlled heating power.

The compressors are fitted with a temperature monitor which responds both to the compressor temperature and to the motor current. In addition the cooling system is protected against excessive pressure by a pressure monitor. The refrigeration unit is switched on either automatically or manually through the operating menu .(> Section 6.4.1.).


When the fault circuit is activated the refrigeration system is also switched off.

**Cooling curves** (> Section 9. Technical data)

## 4 Unpacking

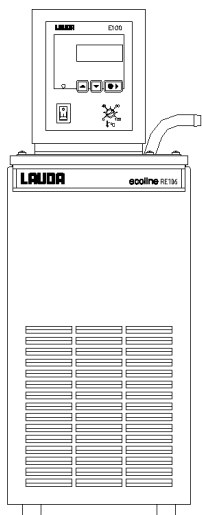
After the unit and accessories have been unpacked they have to be examined for possible transport damage. If there is any damage visible on the unit, the forwarding agent or the post office has to be notified so that the shipment can be examined.

### Standard accessories:

Bath cover	on all low-temperature thermostats except for RE 120
Closing plugs	on all low-temperature thermostats
Warning label 	on all low-temperature thermostats
Operating Instructions	on all low-temperature thermostats

## 5 Preparations

### 5.1 Assembly and setting up

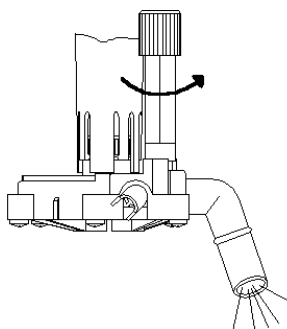


- Place the unit on a flat surface
- After transport and before starting up, store it standing in upright position for two hours if possible
- Do not cover the ventilation openings at the back of the unit and its lower part. Keep clear distance of at least 40 cm.
- Adjust the pump setting knob so that when using the unit as bath thermostat (no external circulation) the flow emerges at the opening for the bath circulation, or link together the pump connections. (See ill. 3).

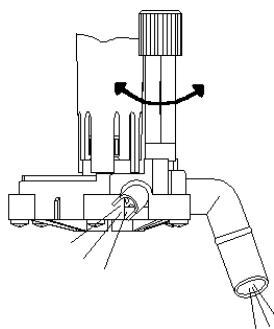
**Operation with external consumer** (circulation thermostat) (➤ Section 5.4.)

#### Adjustments of the pump outflows

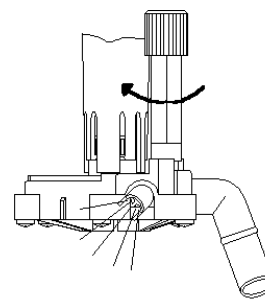
III 1  
Pump setting knob turned anticlockwise




III 1  
Pump setting knob medium position




III 3.  
Pump setting knob turned clockwise



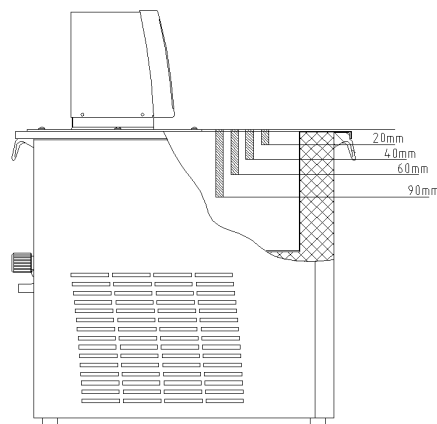
- When operating as bath thermostat without external consumer the pump outflow connection has to be closed (use closing plugs) or linked to the return.

- At bath temperature above 70°C the label  supplied must be affixed on the bath in a clearly visible position!

- 
- The unit can be operated safely up to an ambient temperature of 40°C
  - Depending on the loading of the refrigeration system, a temporary shut-off can occur, especially in case of an ambient temperature of over 35°C. Additionally a higher ambient temperature results in less refrigerating capacity.
  - When starting up the refrigeration system after a longer time, it can take up to 30 min, depending on the ambient temperature and the unit type, until the nominal refrigerating capacity is reached.

## 5.2 Filling and emptying

### Filling

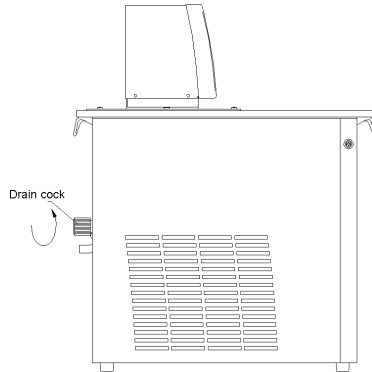


- Close the drain cock.
- Fill baths up to a maximum level of 20 mm below the bath bridge.
- Optimum operation at 20-40 mm below the bath bridge.
- Operation is possible down to 60 mm below the bath bridge.
- The low-level cut-out operates approx. 90 mm below the bath bridge!



- When using thermal oils it is necessary to allow for an expansion of approx. 8 %/100 °C.
- When operating with an external consumer the total expansion takes place in the bath!

## Emptying



- Switch off the thermostat, pull out the mains plug!
- Drain the bath liquid through the drain cock  
→ using tubing.



- The units are designed for operation with non-flammable and flammable liquids to EN 61010-2-010! Flammable liquids can be operated up to no more than 25°C below the firepoint (> Section 5.3.).
- Observe the appropriate regulation when disposing used thermostating liquid.
- When connecting an external consumer take care of the bath liquid level for it must not decrease too much → fill in bath liquid if necessary.



Do not drain the thermostating liquid when it is hot or very cold (below 0°C)!

## 5.3 Bath liquids and hose connections

### Bath liquids

LAUDA Designation		Working temperature range	Chemical Designation	Viscosity (kin)	Viscosity (kin) at Temperature	Fire-point	Ref.No. Quantity		
	Former designation	from °C to °C	at 20°C	mm <sup>2</sup> /s	mm <sup>2</sup> /s		5 l	10 l	20 l
	water	+5...+90	deionised water ①	--	--	--			
Kryo 30 ②	G 100 ②	-30...+90	Mono-ethylene-glycol/water	4	50 at -25°C	--	LZB 109	LZB 209	LZB 309
Kryo 50	SK Super Frigor	-50...+95	Silicone oil	6	35 at -50°C	> 139	LZB 103	LZB 203	LZB 303
Kryo 20	160 MS	-20...+180	Silicone oil	11	28 at -20°C	> 230	LZB 116	LZB 216	LZB 316
Ultra 350	330 SCB	+30...+200	synthetic thermal oil	47	28 at +30°C	> 240	LZB 107	LZB 207	LZB 307
Therm 230	RDS 50	+60...+230	Silicone oil	44	28 ... +60°C	> 362	LZB 117	LZB 217	LZB 317



① At higher temperatures → Evaporation losses → Use bath covers (≥ Section 10. Accessories).  
Distilled water or fully deionised water must only be used with the addition of 0,1g sodium carbonate/l water, otherwise  
→ danger of corrosion!

② Water content falls after prolonged operation at higher temperatures  
→ mixture becomes flammable (flash point 128 °C).  
→ Check the mixture ratio with a densimeter.

- When selecting bath liquids it should be noted that performance must be expected to worsen at the lower limit of the operating temperature range due to increasing viscosity. The full operating range should only be utilised if really necessary.
- The operating ranges of the bath liquids and tubing represent general data which may be limited by the operating temperature range of the unit.




Silicone oil causes pronounced swelling of Silicone rubber → never use Silicone oil with Silicone tubing!

**DIN Safety data sheets are available on request**

# Preparations

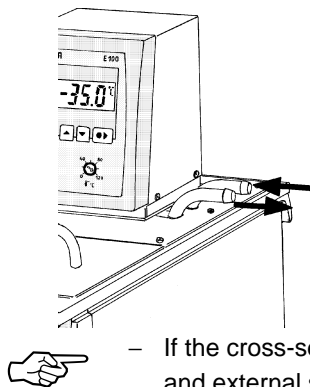
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## Hose connections

Tubing type	Int. dia. Ø mm	Temperature range °C	Application	Ref. No.
Perbunan tubing, uninsulated	9	0 to 120	for all bath liquids	RKJ 011
Perbunan tubing, uninsulated	12	-0 to 120	for all bath liquids	RKJ 012
Perbunan tubing insulated	12 ext. dia. 35mm approx.	-60 to 120	for all bath liquids	LZS 008
Silicone tubing, uninsulated	11	-30 to 100	water, water/glycol mixture	RKJ 059
Silicone tubing insulated	11 ext. dia. 35mm approx.	-60 to 100	water, water/glycol mixture	LZS 007
Viton	11	-60 to 200	for all bath liquids	RKJ 091
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Silicone oil causes pronounced swelling of Silicone rubber → never use Silicone oil with Silicone tubing!</li><li>- Protect tubing with hose clips against slipping off.</li></ul>				




**5.4 Connection of external circuits**



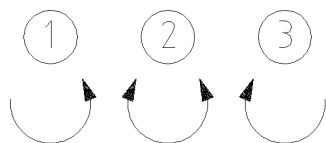
**Operation as circulation thermostat**

- Connect 11-12 mm int. dia. tubing (> Section 5.3.) to the pump connector
- Pump outflow connection always in front, return connection always at the back.

- If the cross-section of the tubing is too small → temperature drop between bath and external system due to low flow rate. Increase the bath temperature appropriately.
- Always ensure the maximum possible flow cross-section in the external circuit!



- When the external consumer is placed at a higher level than the thermostat the pump is stopped and air penetrates into the thermostating circuit the external liquid may drain down into the bath even with a closed system → danger of flooding the thermostat
- Protect tubing with hose clips against slipping off!
- When no external consumer is connected to the thermostat, the pump outflow connection must be closed (use closing plugs) or linked to the return!

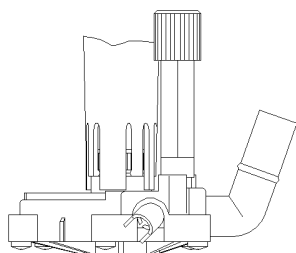



- Using the setting knob at the pump outflows, divide up the pump flow in accordance to the thermostating task. (> Section 5.1)

- Position ① → maximum flow in the external circuit, the setting knob is turned anticlockwise.

- Position ② → flow passes through pump outflow and outlet for bath circulation, the setting knob is in medium position.

- Position ③ → external circuit is closed and the outlet for bath circulation fully open, the setting knob is turned clockwise.





- Operate the setting knob only when the bath contents are near the ambient temperature.
- When no tubing is connected, close the pump outflow with closing plugs even in position ③.

## 6 Starting up

### 6.1 Connection to the supply

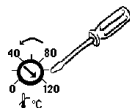
Compare the supply voltage against the data on the rating label.

Model according to EMC directive EN 61326-1 class B.\*



- Connect the unit only to a grounded mains power socket (PE).
- No warranty when the thermostat is connected to a wrong supply!
- Without external circuit ensure that the pump pressure outflow is closed or linked to the pump return.
- Ensure that the unit is filled in accordance with Section 5.2.!

### 6.2 Switching on



- Using a screwdriver. Set the overtemperature switch-off point to a value clearly above ambient temperature.

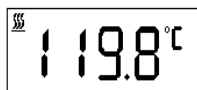


- Switch on at the mains switch.  
The green LED for "Supply ON" lights up.



**0,25s**

- A tone sounds for approx. 0,25 s.



- The unit self-test starts up. All display segments and symbols light up for approx. 1 s. Then the software version is indicated for approx. 1 s.

- Display shows the actual bath temperature. The pump starts up. The values which were active before switching off are used.



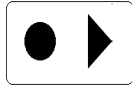
- If necessary add more bath liquid to replace the amount pumped out to the external circuit.

- If the pump does not purge the system immediately. The unit may switch off again although it is filled sufficiently (only when starting up for the first time).



- A double signal tone sounds.

\* Notice only valid for EU countries



- The display for **LLL** (low-level) appears.
- The fault triangle is flashing
- Press the key. If necessary repeat several times.
- Also press the key if the unit had switched off under a fault condition.

### 6.3 Setpoint selection



or



- Shortly press one of the keys → adjusted setpoint appears for approx. 4 s.



- °C is flashing, in contrast to the actual value.



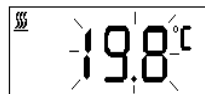
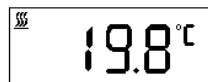
or



- During the 4 s. start to set the required setpoint using the keys.

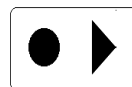
- Speeding the setting process by:

- a) continuous pressing the keys or
- b) pressing one key (holding it down) and shortly pressing the other key.



- Briefly releasing (1 s) the key (s) and again pressing one of the keys moves the cursor one place to the right.

- Display flashes 4 s → the new value is accepted automatically, or

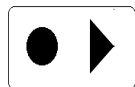


- Value is entered immediately with this key.



- For safety reasons the setpoint can only be adjusted up to 2 °C above the upper limit of the operating temperature range of the particular unit type.

## 6.4 Menu functions



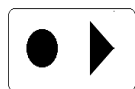
- Switching from setpoint selection (level 0) to level 1 using the key



or

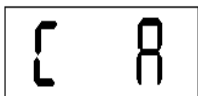


- Within one level it is possible to scroll using the keys.
- **In principle**, after each setting has been made it is entered automatically after approx. 4 s or

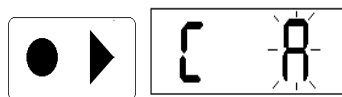


- Settings are entered immediately on operating this key

### 6.4.1 Refrigeration system (level 1)



- The display shows C and the actual operating mode of the refrigeration system  
0 = OFF, 1 = ON, A = automatic operation



- Press the key → display flashes for approx. 4 s.



or



- During this time start to set the required operating mode with one of the keys. After 4 s the value is entered automatically.

- It is only then that the selected status is activated.



- Forward with key to "pump output" or

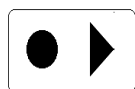


- back with key to the actual value display.



- The refrigeration system can normally work with automatic operation = A. The refrigeration system switches on or off depending on the temperature and operation status.
- In special cases the cooling machine can be switched off → "0" or adjusted at permanent running → "1".

## 6.4.2 Pump output



and 1x



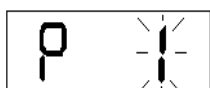
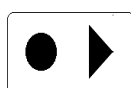
- Switch from the actual value display to pump output by pressing the key combination shown on the left **or**



- move forward from "Refrigeration system" with this key



- Display shows P and actual pump output step 1...5.



- Press the key → display flashes (approx. 4 s).



or



- During this time start to set the required step with one of the keys.

0 = pump stopped, heating off

1 = low pump output

2 , 3 , 4 = medium pump output

5 = maximum pump output

- The pump responds immediately (can be heard). (Setting is entered after approx. 4 s > Section 6.4.)



- Move forward with key to "User calibration" or



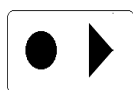
- Back with the key to "Refrigeration system".

# Starting up

## 6.4.3 User calibration



- Remove the external consumers and switch the setting knob of the pump to right side. (>Section 5.4).
- A reference thermometer with necessary accuracy is required. Otherwise the factory calibration should not be altered. The reference thermometer has to be inserted far enough and long enough into the bath.
- It is not allowed to calibrate to more than  $\pm 3$  °C. Multiple calibration to more than  $\pm 3$  °C cause internal faults (after 2 min "EEE" changing with "1006" or "16").
- The factory calibration will be lost through overwriting → please work carefully!!!



and 2x

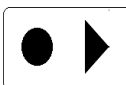
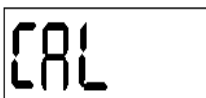


- Directly from actual value display to user calibration by pressing key combination on the left **or**
- with key from pump output

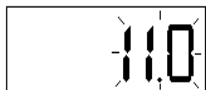


>2,5 s

1. The display shows CAL. To carry out a calibration, press the key longer than 2.5 s.



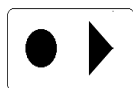
2. The actual value appears and flashes approx. 4 s.



or



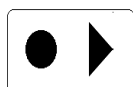
3. During this time start the additive calibration. Input the value indicated on the reference thermometer with the two keys.



3. The additive calibration must be entered with the key shown on the left.



1. Forward with key to "END", then



6. Switch back to level 0 or



7. with key back to pump output.

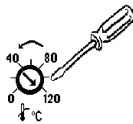
- Example**
- a) Insert a suitable thermometer into the bath (long enough and far enough).
  - b) Remove the external consumers and turn the setting knob of the pump outflows to the right side.
  - c) Set the setpoint to a temperature where you use to work (e.g. set the setpoint to 45°C (≥ Section 6.3.))
  - d) Wait until the actual bath temperature has reached the setpoint temperature of 45°C and until the indication on the reference thermometer does not change any more.
  - e) Remove the reference thermometer, which shows e.g. 44,8 °C.
  - f) Select CAL on the display and go forward as mentioned under point 1-7 (see above). The actual bath temperature switches from 45°C to 44,8°C and the unit starts to heat up until the actual bath temperature has reached 45°C. (→ the reference thermometer should also indicate 45°C).

## 6.5 Warning and safety functions

### 6.5.1 Overtemperature protection and testing



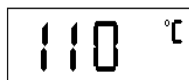
- The units are designed for operation with non-flammable and flammable liquids to EN 61010-2-010



- Set the overtemperature switch-off point. Recommended setting 5°C above required bath temperature.



- Not higher than 25 °C below the firepoint of the bath liquid (≥ Section 5.3.).



- The actual switch-off point is indicated on the display, e.g. 110°C.



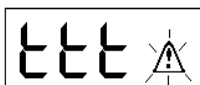
- When the switch-off point is being adjusted by more than 2°C → display shows MAX and actual overtemperature switch-off point with 1°C resolution for approx. 4 s.
- The position of the potentiometer is decisive for the setting. The display is just a help for the setting.
- Setting is possible only up to a upper limit of the operating temperature range + 5 °C.

## Starting up

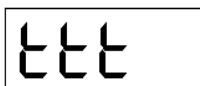
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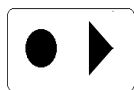
- When the bath temperature arises above the overtemperature switch-off point.



1. Double signal tone sounds
2. The display shows the indication for overtemperature **t t t** the fault triangle is flashing  
→ heating is switched off on both poles,  
→ pump and refrigeration system are switched off by the electronics.



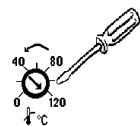
- Rectify the cause of the fault.
- Wait until the bath temperature has cooled down below the switch-off point or set the switch-off point at a value higher than the bath temperature. then the display shows **t t t**



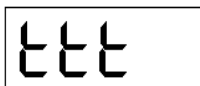
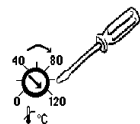
- Reset with the key



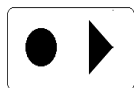
- Before the unit is running unattended for longer periods **overtemperature protection** should be tested. **Therefore**



- Turn the potentiometer slowly anticlockwise. → The unit must switch off at the bath temperature.



- Step 1 - 2 (see above) must follow.
- Set the overtemperature switch-off point again above the bath temperature and wait until the indication **t t t** appears on the display, then



- reset with the key.



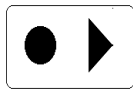
### 6.5.2 Low-level protection and testing



- Double signal tone sounds, if the bath liquid falls so much that the heater is no longer covered with liquid completely



1. The display shows LLL (low-level) and the fault triangle is flashing
  - heating is switched off on both poles,
  - pump and refrigeration system are switched off by the electronics.



2. Top up the bath ➤ Section 5.2 and reset with the key.



- If necessary repeat several times in case that the pump does not purge immediately.
- Testing at regular intervals by lowering the bath level. Place a hose on the pump connector and pump some of the bath liquid into a suitable container.
- Step 1 - 2 must follow.



- Bath temperature during this test not below 0°C or higher than 50°C, otherwise danger of burn injuries !
- If there is any irregularity when testing the safety devices, switch off the unit immediately and pull out the mains plug !
- Have the unit checked by the LAUDA service or the local service organisation!

### 6.5.3 Pump motor monitoring



- In case of pump motor overload or a blockage the heating and the pump are switched off.

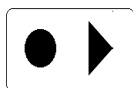


- Double signal tone sounds.



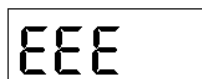
- The display shows PPP for pump and the fault triangle is flashing

- Rectify the cause of the fault, e.g. clean the pump or check the viscosity, then

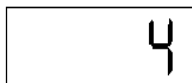
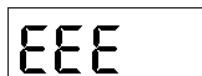


- reset with the key.

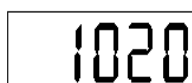
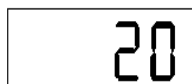

### 6.5.4 Other error messages



- Other error messages shown on display. **EEE** changes with error code, e.g. 0



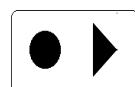
→ various temperature probe faults.



→ pump fault, proceed as in Section 6.5.3.



- If the fault report is repeated → pull out the mains plug and try whether the motor can be rotated by the fan blade inserting a screwdriver into the ventilation opening at the back of the unit.
- Error code 0 ...255 → microprocessor error.
- Error code 1000...1255 → slave processor error.
- Indication can be used for remote diagnosis.



- After rectifying the fault, reset with the key.

## 7 Safety notes

### 7.1 General safety notes

A laboratory thermostat is intended for heating and pumping liquids according to the needs of the user. This leads to hazards by high temperatures, fire, and the general hazards by the use of electrical energy.

The user is largely protected through the application of the appropriate standard specifications..

Additional hazards may arise from the type of material being thermostated, e.g. when going above or below certain temperature levels or through breaking of the container and reaction with the thermostating liquid.

It is not possible to cover all possibilities; they remain largely within the responsibility and the judgement of the user.

The unit must only be used as intended and as described in these Operating Instructions. This includes operation by suitably instructed qualified personnel.

The units are not designed for use under medical conditions according to EN 60601-1 or IEC 601-1 !

### 7.2 Other safety notes

- Connect the unit only to grounded mains power (PE).
- Parts of the bath cover may reach surface temperatures above 70 °C when operating at higher temperatures. Take care when touching it!
- Use suitable hoses  $\geq$  Section 5.3..
- Protect tubing with hose clips against slipping off. Prevent kinking of tubing!
- Check tubing from time to time for possible material defects!
- Heat transfer tubing and other hot parts must not come into contact with the supply cable!
- When using the thermostat as circulation thermostat, failure of tubing may lead to leaking of hot liquid and become a danger to personnel and objects.
- When no external consumer is connected to the thermostat the pump outflow must be closed (use closing plugs) or linked to the return!
- Allow for expansion of the bath oil at elevated temperatures!
- Depending on the bath liquid used and the mode of operation it is possible for toxic vapours to be

## Safety notes

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produced. Ensure appropriate ventilation!

- When changing the bath liquid from water to oil, for temperatures above 100 °C, carefully remove all traces of water, also from tubing and from the external consumer, otherwise → danger of burns through delayed boiling!
- Always pull out the mains plug before cleaning, maintenance or moving the thermostat!
- Repairs on the control unit and the refrigeration system must be carried out by properly qualified personnel only
- Values for temperature control and indicating accuracy apply under normal conditions according to DIN 58966. High-frequency electromagnetic fields may under special conditions lead to unfavourable values. This does not affect the safety

## 8 Maintenance

### 8.1 Cleaning



Before cleaning the unit, pull out the mains plug!

The unit can be cleaned with water adding a few drops of detergent (washing up liquid), using a moist cloth



Water must not enter the control unit



- Carry out appropriate detoxification if dangerous material has been spilled on or inside the unit.
- Method of cleaning and detoxification are decided by the special knowledge of the user. In case of doubt please contact the manufacturer

### 8.2 Maintenance and repair

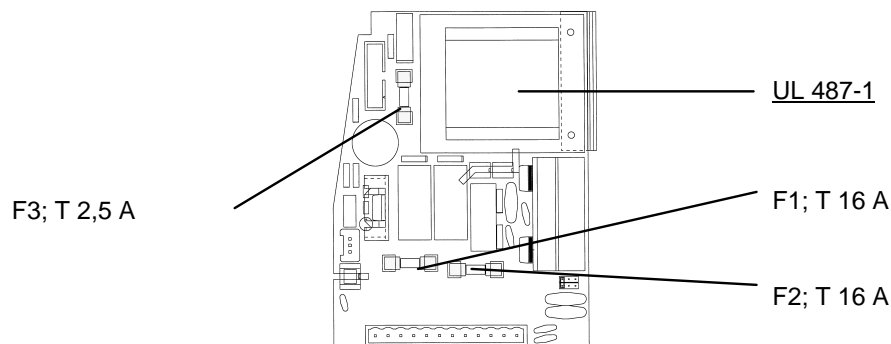


- Before any maintenance and repair work pull out the mains plug!
- Repairs on the control unit must only be carried out by properly qualified personnel!

LAUDA thermostats are largely maintenance-free. If the thermostating liquid becomes dirty it has to be replaced (➤ Section 5.2.).



- If a fuse blows (→ supply indication not alight) fit only fuses as specified (2 x T 16 A; 1 x T 2,5 A, size 5 x 20 → fuses are inside the unit.

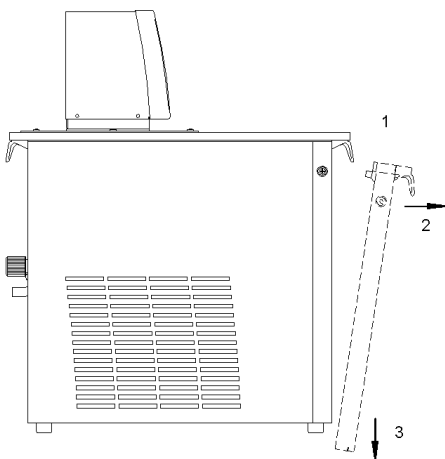


# Maintenance

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## 8.2.1 Maintenance of the refrigeration unit

The refrigeration unit operates largely without maintenance. Depending on the ambient dust conditions and the operating time, any dust on the heat exchanger (condenser) must be removed at intervals on 2 weeks or longer. This is done after taking off the front grille. Brush off the condenser and if necessary blow through with compressed air.



## 8.2.2 Note on repair and disposal

The refrigeration circuit is filled with a CFC-free refrigerant. Type and charging quantity are indicated on the unit. Repair and disposal by a qualified refrigeration engineer only!

If the equipment does have to be returned to the factory, it may only be necessary to dismantle the thermostat unit and return it.



- If the equipment has to be returned to the factory, please ensure that it is carefully and properly packed. LAUDA accepts no responsibility for damage due to unsatisfactory packing.

## 8.3 Ordering spares

When ordering spares please quote instrument type and serial number from the rating label. This avoids queries and supply of incorrect items.

We shall always be happy to deal with queries and to receive suggestions and criticism.

**LAUDA DR. R. WOBSE**  
**GMBH & CO.KG**  
P.O. Box 1251  
97912 Lauda-Königshofen  
GERMANY  
Phone: (+49) (0) 9343/ 503-0  
Fax: (+49) (0) 9343/ 503-222  
E-mail [info@lauda.de](mailto:info@lauda.de)  
Internet <http://www.lauda.de>

## 9 Technical data (to DIN 58966)

### Low-temperature thermostats

			RE 104	RE 106	RE 107	RE 112	RE 120
Operating temperature range		°C	-10 to 120	-20 to 120	-35 to 120	-30 to 120	-30 to 120
Ambient temperature range		°C	5...40 (⇒Section 5.1)				
Setting resolution		°C	0.1				
Indication resolution		°C	0,1				
Indication accuracy			±0.4°C ±0.5% additive calibration from indicated value ④				
Temperature control		± °C	0,05				
Safety features ①			FL				
Heater power	230 V; 50/ 60 Hz	kW	1,5				
	115 V; 60 Hz		1.3				
	100 V; 50/60 Hz		1.0				
Cooling capacity (eff.) @ with ethanol at 20 °C ambient temperature	20°C	kW	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.35
	0°C		0.10	0.15	0.22	0.23	0.25
	-20°C		0.05*	0.05	0.10	0.13	0.10
	-30°C		----	----	0.06	0.04	0.04
Pump type			pressure pump with choice of 5 output steps				
Max. discharge pressure ②		bar	0.4				
Max. flow rate ②		l/min	17				
Pump connections		mm	nipples 13 mm dia.				
Max. bath volume		l	3 to 4.5	4 to 6	4 to 6	9 to 12	14 to 20
Bath opening (W x D)		mm	130x105	150x130	150x130	200x200	300x350
Bath depth		mm	160	160	160	200	160
Usable depth		mm	140	140	140	180	140
Height top edge of bath		mm	363	396	396	441	441
Overall size (W x D x H)		mm	180x320x524	200x400x557	200x400x557	250x400x602	350x530x602
Weight		kg	21	24	26	30	34
Power consumption	230 V; 50/ 60Hz	kW	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
	115 V; 60 Hz		1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	100 V; 50/60 Hz		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Ref. No.	230 V; 50/60 Hz			LCK 0864			
	230 V; 50 Hz		LCK 1861		LCK 1867	LCK 1870	LCK 1873
	115 V; 60 Hz		LCK 4861	LCK 4864	LCK 4867	LCK 4870	LCK 4873
	100 V; 50/60 Hz		LCK 6861	LCK 6864	LCK 6867	LCK 6870	LCK 6873

\*@ -10°C

① FL: suitable for flammable and non-flammable liquids

② at pump output step 5

③ ⇒ Section 7.2 last item

Units to EU Directive 89/336/EWG ( EMC ) and 73/ 23/ EWG (low-voltage) with CE-mark

We reserve the right to make technical alterations!

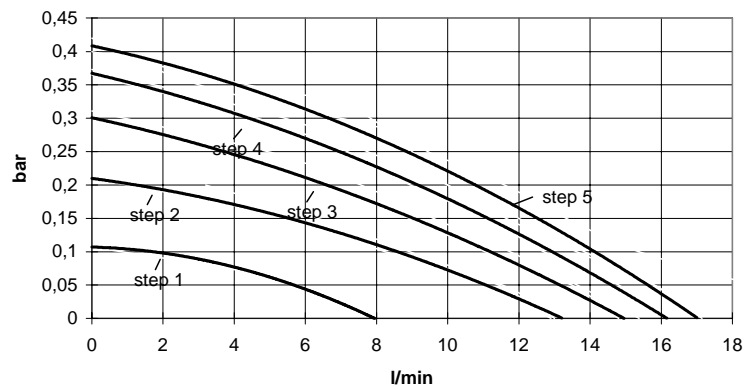
## Technical data

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Standard settings of control parameters and pump  $\Rightarrow$  Section 6.4.5.1. and 6.4.5.2. and 6.4.2.

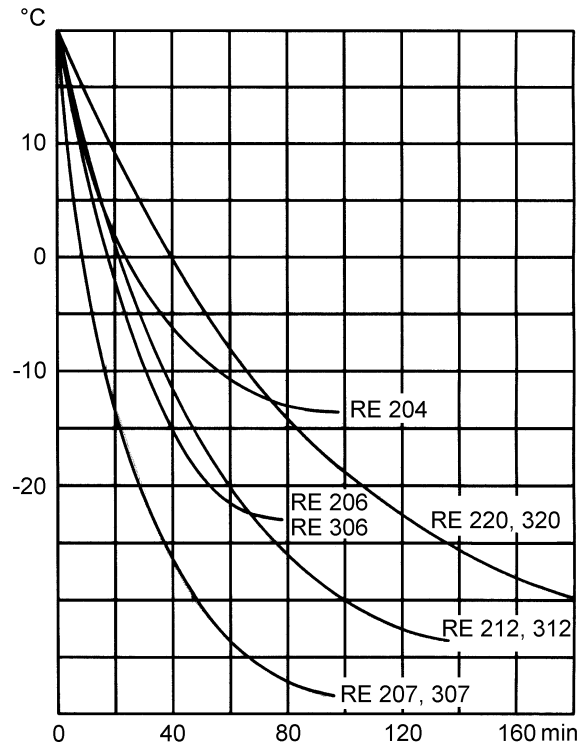
Unit Type	Xp (°C)	Tn (s)	Pump outflow step
RE 104, RE 204	7,0	20	2
RE 106, RE 206, RE 306	4,0	20	2
RE 107, RE 207, RE 307	3,0	25	3
RE 112, RE 212, RE 312	4,5	30	4
RE 120, RE 220, RE 320	2,0	25	5

**Pump characteristics**  
measured with water





Cooling curve  
measured with ethanol



Bath liquid:  
water/glycol 1:1  
(to -25°C) as bath liquid

Time from graph  
x 1,7

**We reserve the right to make technical alterations!**

## Accessories

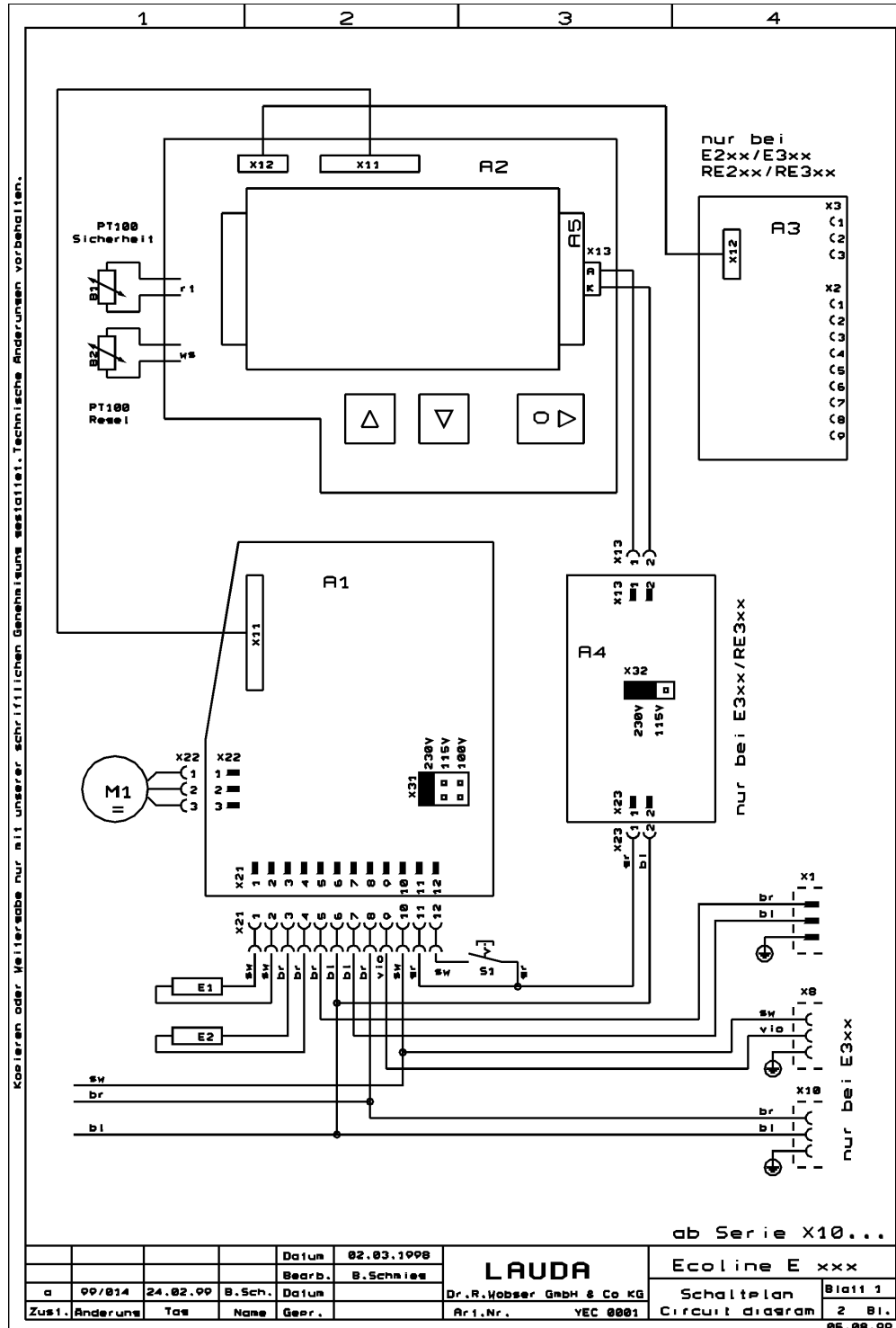
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### 10 Accessories

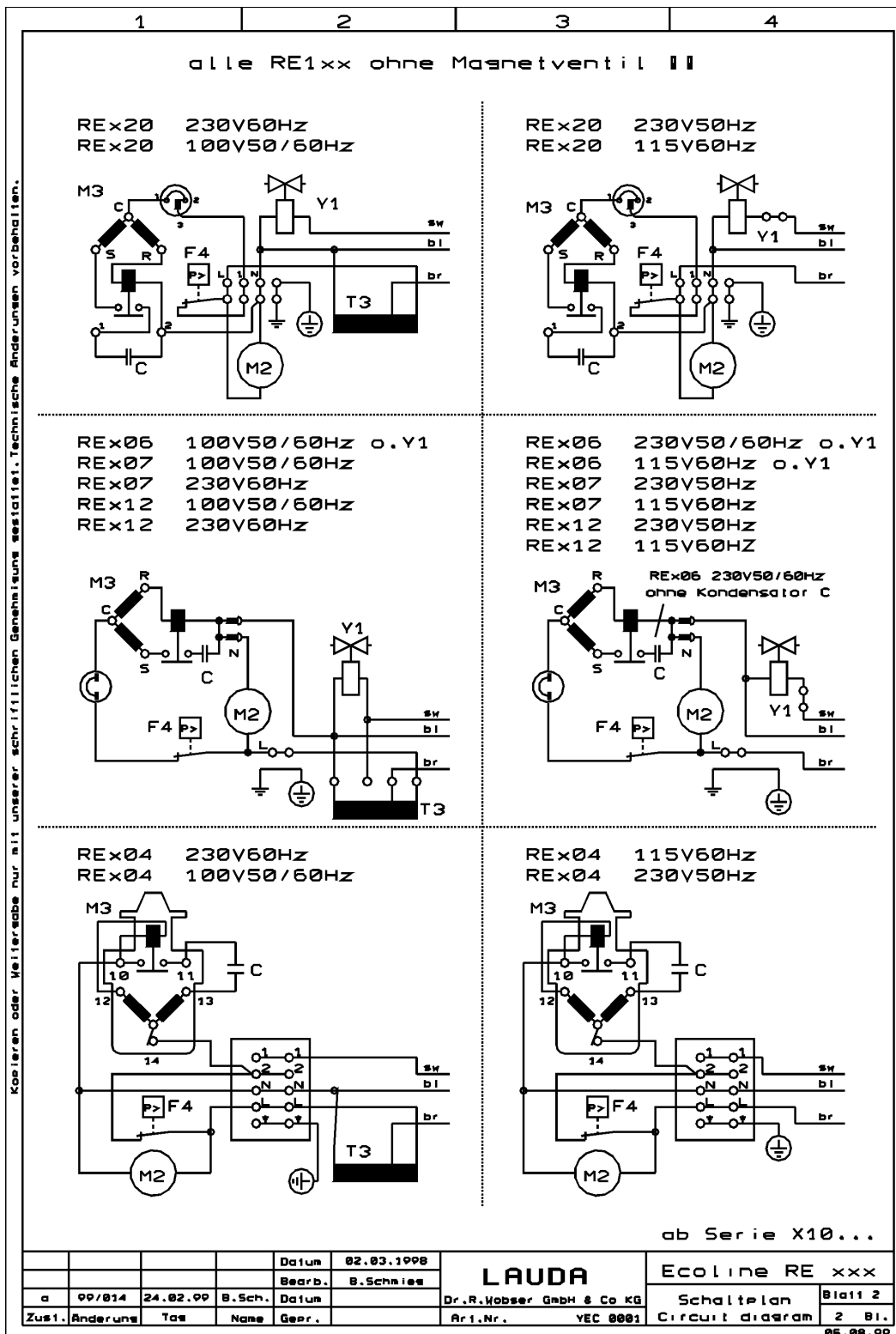
<b>Accessories</b>	<b>suitable for</b>	<b>Ref. No.</b>
Bath cover two parts	RE 120	LCZ 0633
Gable cover	RE 120	LCZ 011
Rising platform 8 steps	RE 106, RE 107	LCZ 0646
Rising platform 8 steps	RE 112	LCZ 0647
Rising platform 8 steps	RE 120	LCZ 0635
Tubing clamp stainless steel 10-16mm		EZS 012

For further accessories please contact us.

## 11 Circuit diagram



# Circuit diagram



230V; 50Hz ◆ 230V; 50/60Hz ◆ [230V; 60Hz]

at serial no: X01

		<b>RE 1xx</b>	<b>RE 2xx</b>	<b>RE 3xx</b>
A 1	Printed circuit board „Mains“	UL 487-1	UL 487-1	UL 487-1
A 2	Printed circuit board „Display“	UL 488-1A	UL 488-1B	UL 488-1C
A 3	Printed circuit board serial interface RS 232/RS 485	-----	UL 490	UL 490
A 4	Printed circuit board Mains LED-Backlight	-----	-----	UL 492
A 5	Printed circuit board Display LED-Backlight	-----	-----	EAO 015
B 1	Pt100 probe safety circuit	ETP 057	ETP 057	ETP 057
B 2	Pt100 probe actual value			
E 1	Heater 1,5 kW	EH 168	-----	-----
E 2	Heater 2,25 kW	-----	EH 169	EH 169
M 1	Pump motor	EM 109	EM 109	EM 109
S 1	Mains switch	EST 101	EST 101	EST 101
U 3	SSR (BRT22H) Y 1 output A1	-----	EYI 158	-----
X 1	Mains connection	EKN 001	EKN 001	EKN 001
X 2	Lock screw	-----	2x EQZ 048	2x EQZ 048
X 8	Connection socket Cooling (Stakei 2)	-----	-----	EQK 004
X 10	Connection socket Cooling unit (Stakei 200)	-----	-----	EQZ 006
X 13	Housing 2pol.	-----	-----	EQD 037
X 21	Plug strip terminal 12pol.	EQF 079	EQF 079	EQZ 006
X 23	Line up terminal 2pol.	-----	-----	EQF 067
				EQF 079
				EZK 063
<b>RE 004</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	-----
	M 2 Compressor	EMK 173	EMK 173	-----
	M 3 Fan			
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]
<b>RE 006</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2 Compressor	EMV 011	EMV 011	EMV 011
	M 3 Fan	EML 007	EML 007	EML 007
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]
<b>RE 007</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2 Compressor	EMV 011	EMV 011	EMV 011
	M 3 Fan	EML 042	EML 042	EML 042
	U 3 SSR (BRT22H) Y 1 output A1	-----	EYI 158	-----
	Y 1 Solenoid valve	-----	EVM 079	EVM 079
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]
<b>RE 012</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2 Compressor	EMV 011	EMV 011	EMV 011
	M 3 Fan	EML 042	EML 042	EML 042
	U 3 SSR (BRT22H) Y 1 output A1	-----	EYI 158	-----
	Y 1 Solenoid valve	-----	EVM 079	EVM 079
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]
<b>RE 020</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2 Compressor	EMK 146	EMK 146	EMK 146
	M 3 Fan			
	U 3 SSR (BRT22H) Y 1 output A1	-----	EYI 158	-----
	Y 1 Solenoid valve	-----	EVM 079	EVM 079
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]

12.07.00

YACE0059

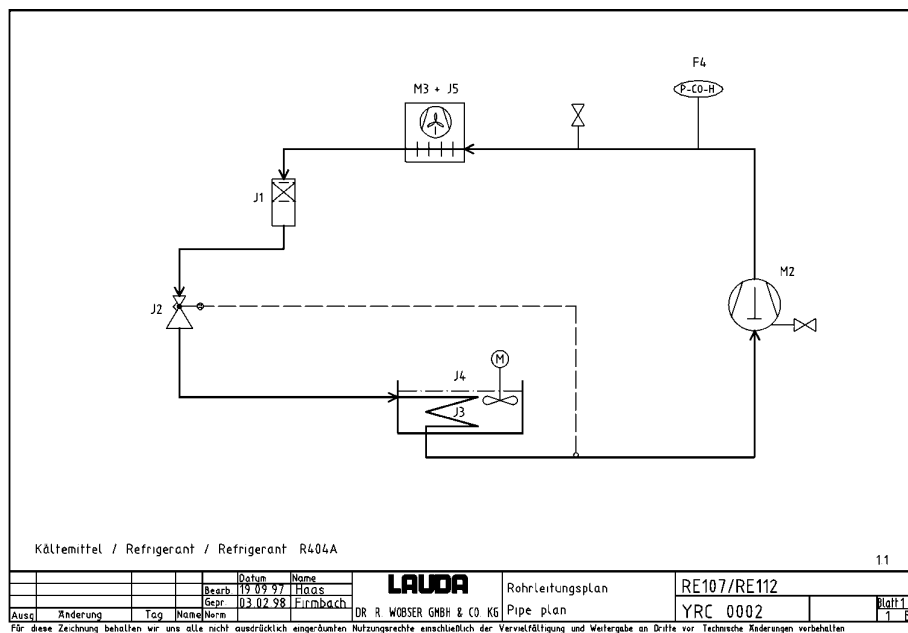
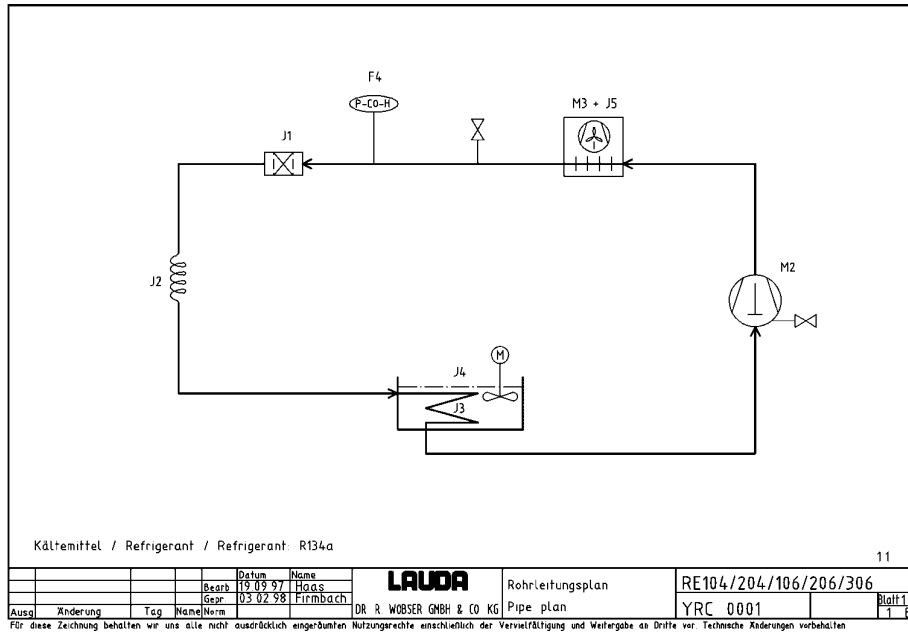
# Circuit diagram

115V; 60Hz ♦ [100V; 50/60Hz]

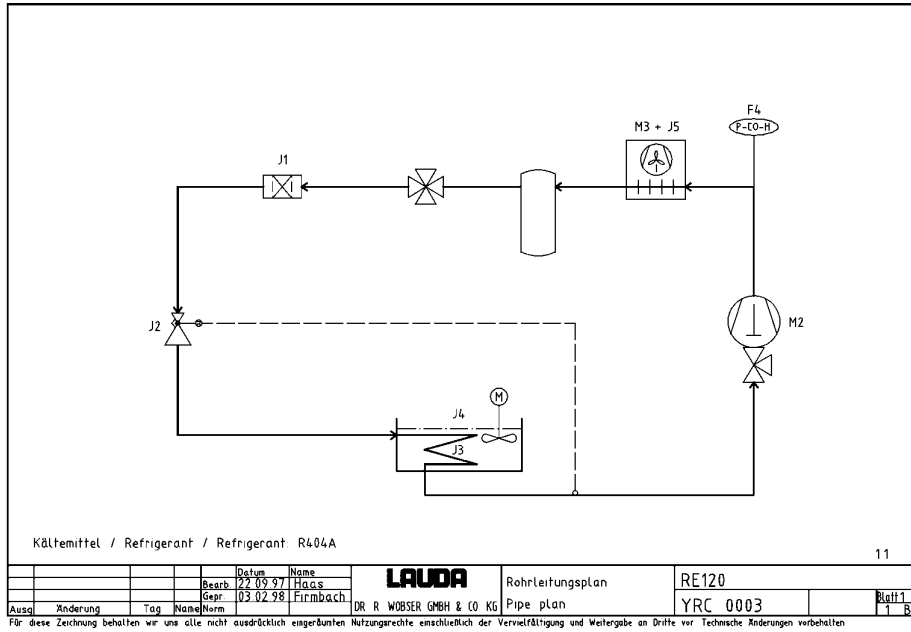
at serial no: X01

		<b>RE 1xx</b>	<b>RE 2xx</b>	<b>RE 3xx</b>
A 1	Printed circuit board „Mains“	UL 499	UL 499	UL 499
A 2	Printed circuit board „Display“	UL 488-1A	UL 488-1B	UL 488-1C
A 3	Printed circuit board serial interface RS 232/RS 485	-----	UL 490	UL 490
A 4	Printed circuit board Mains LED-Backlight	-----	-----	UL 492
A 5	Printed circuit board Display LED-Backlight	-----	-----	EAO 015
B 1	Pt100 probe safety circuit	ETP 057	ETP 057	ETP 057
B 2	Pt100 probe actual value			
E 1	Heater 1,3 kW at 115V 1,0 kW at 100V	EH 171	EH 171	EH 171
M 1	Pump motor	EM 109	EM 109	EM 109
S 1	Mains switch	EST 101	EST 101	EST 101
U 3	SSR (BRT22H) Y 1 output A1	-----	EYI 158	-----
X 1	Mains connection	EKN 003	EKN 003	EKN 003
X 2	Lock screw	-----	2x EQZ 048	2x EQZ 048
X 8	Connection socket Cooling (Stakei 2)	-----	-----	EQK 004
X 10	Connection socket Cooling unit (Stakei 200)	-----	-----	EQD 037
X 13	Housing 2pol.	-----	-----	EQZ 006
X 21	Plug strip terminal 12pol.	EQF 079	EQF 079	EQF 067
X 23	Line up terminal 2pol.	-----	-----	EQF 079
				EZK 063
<b>RE 004</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	-----
	M 2 Compressor	EMK 176	EMK 176	-----
	M 3 Fan			
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]
<b>RE 006</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2 Compressor	EMV 012	EMV 012	EMV 012
	M 3 Fan	EML 033	EML 033	EML 033
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]
<b>RE 007</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2 Compressor	EMV 012	EMV 012	EMV 012
	M 3 Fan	EML 033	EML 033	EML 033
	U 3 SSR (BRT22H) Y 1 output A1	-----	EYI 158	-----
	Y 1 Solenoid valve	-----	EVM 079	EVM 079
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]
<b>RE 012</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2 Compressor	EMV 012	EMV 012	EMV 012
	M 3 Fan	EML 033	EML 033	EML 033
	U 3 SSR (BRT22H) Y 1 output A1	-----	EYI 158	-----
	Y 1 Solenoid valve	-----	EVM 079	EVM 079
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]
<b>RE 020</b>	F 4 Pressure switch	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2 Compressor	EMK 181	EMK 181	EMK 181
	M 3 Fan			
	U 3 SSR (BRT22H) Y 1 output A1	-----	EYI 158	-----
	Y 1 Solenoid valve	-----	EVM 079	EVM 079
	[T 1 Trafo	EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]

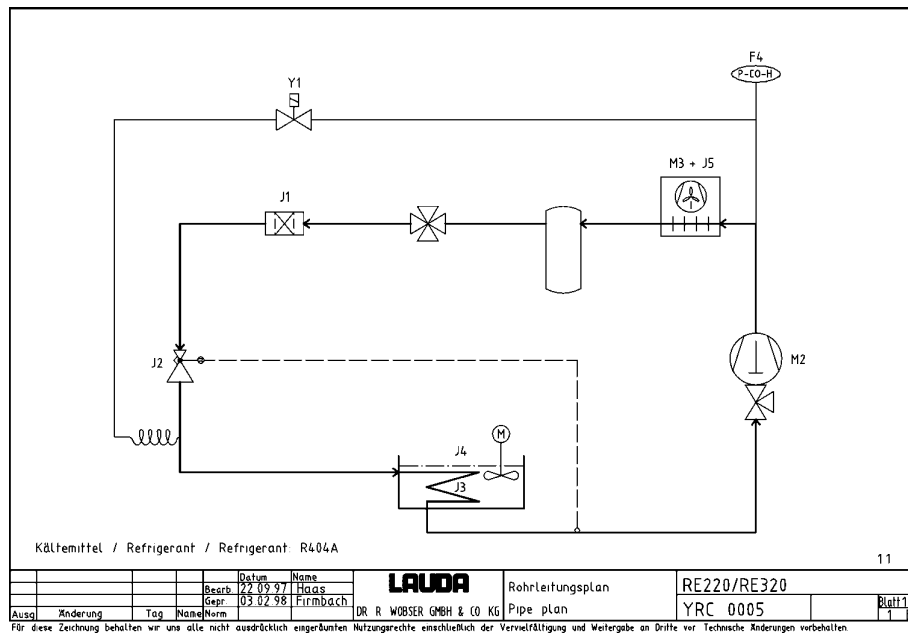
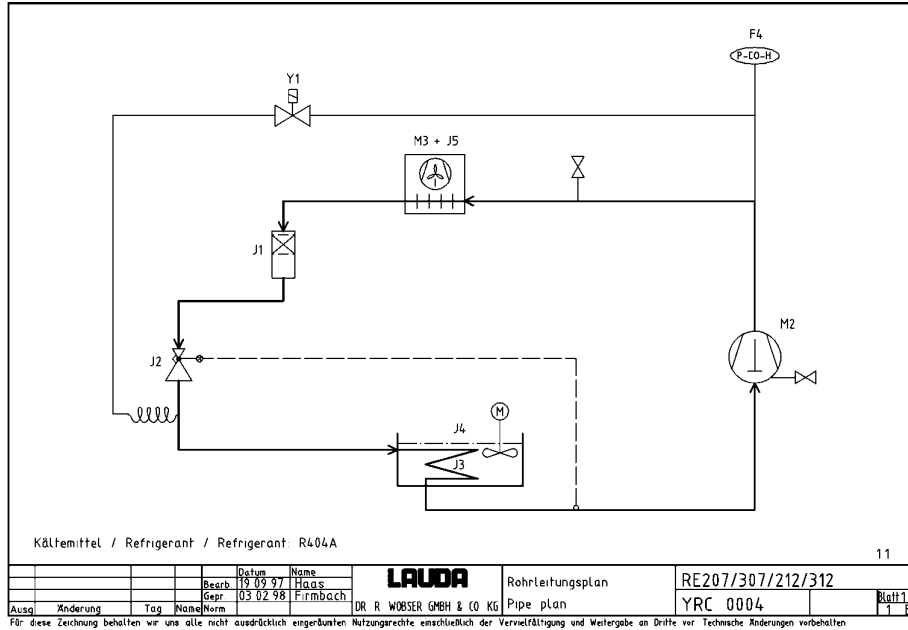
12 Pipe plan



# Pipe plan







# Pipe plan

230V; 50Hz ♦ 230V; 50/60Hz ♦ [230V; 60Hz]

at Serialno.: X01

			Typ	RE 1xx	RE 2xx	RE 3xx
<b>RE 004</b>	F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	-----
	M 2+M 3+J 5	Cooling unit	PL 50 FX NO	EMK 173	EMK 173	-----
	J 1	Drier	EO 003	EO 003	-----	
	J 2	Capillary	HKA 114	HKA 114	-----	
	J 3	Evaporator	-----	-----	-----	
	J 4	Bath	-----	-----	-----	
	[T 1	Trafo		EIT 124	EIT 124	-----]
<b>RE 006</b>	F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2	Compressor	AZ 411	EMV 011	EMV 011	EMV 011
	M 3	Fan	W2S-115-AB07-16	EML 007	EML 007	EML 007
	J 1	Drier		EO 003	EO 003	EO 003
	J 2	Capillary		HKA 114	HKA 114	HKA 114
	J 3	Evaporator	-----	-----	-----	
	J 4	Bath	-----	-----	-----	
	J 5	Condenser		EOW 084	EOW 084	EOW 084
<b>RE 007</b>	F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2	Compressor	AZ 411	EMV 011	EMV 011	EMV 011
	M 3	Fan	W2S-130-AA75-(A2)	EML 042	EML 042	EML 042
	J 1	Filter drier / receiver	CNO 432 s	EO 040	EO 040	EO 040
	J 2	Injection valve	TEL 0,5 R404A MOP 3,0	EVE 111	EVE 111	EVE 111
	J 3	Evaporator	-----	-----	-----	
	J 4	Bath	-----	-----	-----	
	J 5	Condenser		EOW 085	EOW 085	EOW 085
	Y 1	Solenoid valve	2/2Wege 6mm Löt Typ: 1028/2	-----	EVM 077	EVM 077
	[T 1	Trafo		EIT 125	EIT 125	EIT 125]
<b>RE 012</b>	F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2	Compressor	AZ 411	EMV 011	EMV 011	EMV 011
	M 3	Fan	W2S-130-AA75-(A2)	EML 042	EML 042	EML 042
	J 1	Filter drier / receiver	CNO 432 s	EO 040	EO 040	EO 040
	J 2	Injection valve	TEL 0,5 R404A MOP 3,0	EVE 111	EVE 111	EVE 111
	J 3	Evaporator	-----	-----	-----	
	J 4	Bath	-----	-----	-----	
	Y 1	Solenoid valve	2/2Wege 6mm Löt Typ: 1028/2	-----	EVM 077	EVM 077
	[T 1	Trafo		EIT 125	EIT 125	EIT 125]
<b>RE 020</b>	F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
	M 2+M 3+J 5	Cooling unit	UB 6144 Z	EMK 146	EMK 146	EMK 146
	J 1	Drier	DN 032 s	EO 041	EO 041	EO 041
	J 2	Injection valve	TEL 0,5 R404A MOP 3,6	EVE 112	EVE 112	EVE 112
	J 3	Evaporator	-----	-----	-----	
	J 4	Bath	-----	-----	-----	
	Y 1	Solenoid valve	2/2Wege 6mm Löt Typ: 1028/2	-----	EVM 077	EVM 077
	[T 1	Trafo		EIT 125	EIT 125	EIT 125]

115V; 60Hz ◆ [100V; 50/60Hz]

at Serialno.: X01

		Typ	RE 1xx	RE 2xx	RE 3xx		
<b>RE 004</b>	F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	-----	
	M 2+M 3+J 5	Cooling unit	PL 50 FX NO	EMK 176	EMK 176	-----	
	J 1	Drier	EO 003	EO 003	-----		
	J 2	Capillary	HKA 114	HKA 114	-----		
	J 3	Evaporator	-----	-----	-----		
	J 4	Bath	-----	-----	-----		
	[T 1	Trafo		EIT 123	EIT 123	-----]	
<b>RE 006</b>	F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045	
	M 2	Compressor	AZ 4419 Y-A	EMV 012	EMV 012	EMV 012	
	M 3	Fan	W2S-115-AB07-07	EML 015	EML 015	EML 015	
	J 1	Drier		EO 003	EO 003	EO 003	
	J 2	Capillary		HKA 114	HKA 114	HKA 114	
	J 3	Evaporator	-----	-----	-----		
	J 4	Bath	-----	-----	-----		
	J 5	Condenser		EOW 084	EOW 084	EOW 084	
	[T 1	Trafo		EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]	
<b>RE 007</b>	F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045	
	M 2	Compressor	AZ 4419 Y-A	EMV 012	EMV 012	EMV 012	
	M 3	Fan	W2E-142-CC13-16	EML 033	EML 033	EML 033	
	J 1	Filter drier / receiver	CNO 432 s	EO 040	EO 040	EO 040	
	J 2	Injection valve	TEL 0,5 R404A MOP 3,0	EVE 111	EVE 111	EVE 111	
	J 3	Evaporator	-----	-----	-----		
	J 4	Bath	-----	-----	-----		
	J 5	Condenser		EOW 085	EOW 085	EOW 085	
	Y 1	Solenoid valve	2/2Wege 6mm Löt Typ: 1028/2	-----	EVM 079	EVM 079	
	[T 1	Trafo		EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]	
	<b>RE 012</b>	F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
M 2		Compressor	AZ 4419 Y-A	EMV 012	EMV 012	EMV 012	
M 3		Fan	W2E-142-CC13-16	EML 033	EML 033	EML 033	
J 1		Filter drier / receiver	CNO 432 s	EO 040	EO 040	EO 040	
J 2		Injection valve	TEL 0,5 R404A MOP 3,0	EVE 111	EVE 111	EVE 111	
J 3		Evaporator	-----	-----	-----		
J 4		Bath	-----	-----	-----		
Y 1		Solenoid valve	2/2Wege 6mm Löt Typ: 1028/2	-----	EVM 079	EVM 079	
[T 1		Trafo		EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]	
<b>RE 020</b>		F 4	Pressure switch	CC20 24/17 bar	ES 045	ES 045	ES 045
		M 2+M 3+J 5	Cooling unit	UB 6144 Z/2	EMK 181	EMK 181	EMK 181
	J 1	Filter drier	DN 032 s	EO 041	EO 041	EO 041	
	J 2	Injection valve	TEL 0,5 R404A MOP 3,6	EVE 112	EVE 112	EVE 112	
	J 3	Evaporator	-----	-----	-----		
	J 4	Bath	-----	-----	-----		
	Y 1	Solenoid valve	2/2Wege 6mm Löt Typ: 1028/2	-----	EVM 079	EVM 079	
	[T 1	Trafo		EIT 122	EIT 122	EIT 122]	

11.08.99

YACD0059



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**Von / From / De :**

Firma / Company / Entreprise: \_\_\_\_\_

Straße / Street / Rue: \_\_\_\_\_

Ort / City / Ville: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel.: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Betreiber / Responsible person / Personne responsable: \_\_\_\_\_

Hiermit bestätigen wir, daß nachfolgend aufgeführtes LAUDA-Gerät (Daten vom Typenschild):

We herewith confirm that the following LAUDA-equipment (see label):

Par la présente nous confirmons que l'appareil LAUDA (voir plaque signalétique):

Typ / Type / Type :	Serien-Nr. / Serial no. / No. de série:

mit folgendem Medium betrieben wurde

was used with the below mentioned media

a été utilisé avec le liquide suivant

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**Darüber hinaus bestätigen wir, daß das oben aufgeführte Gerät sorgfältig gereinigt wurde, die Anschlüsse verschlossen sind, und sich weder giftige, aggressive, radioaktive noch andere gefährliche Medien in dem Gerät befinden.**

**Additionally we confirm that the above mentioned equipment has been cleaned, that all connectors are closed and that there are no poisonous, aggressive, radioactive or other dangerous media inside the equipment.**

**D'autre part, nous confirmons que l'appareil mentionné ci-dessus a été nettoyé correctement, que les tubulures sont fermées et qu'il n'y a aucun produit toxique, agressif, radioactif ou autre produit nocif ou dangereux dans la cuve.**

Stempel Seal / Cachet.	Datum Date / Date	Betreiber Responsible person / Personne responsable

Formblatt / Form / Formulaire:

Unbedenk.doc

Erstellt / published / établi:

LSC

Änd.-Stand / config-level / Version:

0.1

Datum / date:

30.10.1998

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