ECU
Environmental Control unit

This manual applies to ECU’s with a software revision of 3.0 and the STEV2 (or STEV2-B).

Serial No.____________________
ABOUT THIS MANUAL

The following symbols are used in this guide:

⚠️ This symbol indicates a CAUTION. Cautions warn against actions that can cause damage to equipment. Please read these carefully.

⚠️ This symbol indicates a WARNING. Warnings alert you to actions that can cause personal injury or pose a physical threat. Please read these carefully.

NOTES and TIPS contain helpful information.

The Environmental Control Unit (ECU) can be used with either the Stagetop Environment incubator (STEV-Fig. 1) or with a full microscope enclosure system (large chamber-Fig. 2). For short term or long term studies of living cell cultures under a microscope or for time lapse video research, a microscope Stagetop Environment incubator (STEV) is essential. Perfect for Live Cell Imaging, STEV is a compact environmental incubation chamber that houses your culture wells and fits on a microscope stage.

![Fig. 1—The Stagetop Environment (STEV) and ECU (Environmental Control Unit) comprise the basic incubator system for growing cells under controlled conditions.](image1)

![Fig. 2—A complete environmental control system includes the ECU (Environmental Control Unit and a microscope with chamber.](image2)
INTRODUCTION

This system offers precision control of both temperature and carbon dioxide, as well as remote control and data logging via a USB connection. The system is flexible and easy to configure for a variety of experimental conditions.

The carbon dioxide sensor is located in the incubator chamber (STEV) wall. Feedback from this sensor allows the ECU to control the concentration of CO₂ from 0–20%. This controller offers a background flow rate of 0–950 SCCM.

NOTE: THE ECU-HCP has an external CO₂ sensor.

The system includes the Environmental Control Unit (ECU) electronics which use four programmable loops to control the temperatures of the incubation chamber (base) and the lid, CO₂ within the environmental incubation chamber and airflow within the incubator.

The system comes in four configurations, and all four are discussed in this manual.

• **ECU-H5**—Pre-mixed CO₂ gas of the desired concentration is pumped into the system, and this ECU regulates the airflow at the desired level. It also controls the heating and monitors the stagetop environment chamber.

• **ECU-HC**—This control unit mixes the air and CO₂ gas to the desired concentration. An internal CO₂ sensor (inside the ECU controller) monitors the concentration of the gas. The ECU-HC regulates the airflow at the desired level, controls the heating of the system and monitors the stagetop environment chamber.

• **ECU-HCP**—This unit performs like the ECU-HC, except this unit comes with a remote CO₂ sensor that is positioned inside the stagetop environment chamber.

• **ECU-HOC**—This unit performs like the ECU-HC. In addition to controlling the temperature and CO₂, this unit also controls the O₂ level. Nitrogen is used to displace oxygen from the background air, which generally has about 20.7% oxygen. The O₂ level of the background gas can be regulated down to as low as 1%.

Features

• Up to five programmable digital control loops
  • Independent incubator base temperature PID control with ±0.1°C precision
  • Independent incubator lid temperature PID control with ±0.1°C precision
  • CO₂ digital PID control with ±0.1% precision
  • O₂ digital PID control with ±0.1% precision
  • Airflow digital PID control from 0–900 SCCM

• Probe tracking adaptive mode automatically adjusts the setpoints for both the chamber and the window to maintain the desired well temperature

• USB-based remote control and data logging

• Electronic flow meter
Options

The standard environmental control unit has a heated incubator (with a heated glass lid) and CO₂ control. In the event that your application uses a heated microscope chamber, this system connects with an AirTherm Satellite heater.

Notes and Warnings

CAUTION: Always remove the lid on the Stagetop Environment (STEV) by using the thumb hold indentation in the bottom left corner of the incubation chamber.

Parts List

After unpacking, verify that there is no visible damage to the unit. Verify that all items are included:

- (1) STEV – Stagetop environmental control unit with lid
- (1) ECU – Environmental Control Unit electronics control
- (1) Temperature sensor
- (1) CO₂ Sensor Cable (orange) – This is ONLY provided with the ECU-HCP systems.
- (1) Accessory Kit that includes a tubing kit with connectors, and a syringe kit
- (1) Instruction Manual

Unpacking

Upon receipt of this instrument, make a thorough inspection of the contents and check for possible damage. Missing cartons or obvious damage to cartons should be noted on the delivery receipt before signing. Concealed damage should be reported at once to the carrier and an inspection requested. Please read the section entitled “Claims and Returns” on page 35 of this manual. Please contact WPI Customer Service if any parts are missing at 941-371-1003 or customerservice@wpiinc.com.

Returns: Do not return any goods to WPI without obtaining prior approval (RMA # required) and instructions from WPI’s Returns Department. Goods returned (unauthorized) by collect freight may be refused. If a return shipment is necessary, use the original container, if possible. If the original container is not available, use a suitable substitute that is rigid and of adequate size. Wrap the instrument in paper or plastic surrounded with at least 100mm (four inches) of shock absorbing material. For further details, please read the section entitled “Claims and Returns” on page 35 of this manual.
INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

The ECU may be also be used with a full microscope enclosure, but for now we will look at the Stagetop Environment (STEV2) with the Environmental Control Unit (ECU) electronics. The STEV2 (shown below) accepts a remote CO₂ probe and is designed for use with an ECU-HCP. If the remote probe is not required, a STEV2B may be used. The STEVB works with an ECU-H5, ECU-HC or ECU-HOC, and it does not accept a remote probe.

STEV2

The Stagetop Environment Incubator has an airtight lid that snaps into place. The second generation STEV is shown below, and it features the perfusion ports. All connections are on the left side of STEV2.

![Diagram of STEV2 incubator with labels for CO₂ Sensor Connector, Main Interface to ECU, Gas Exhaust, Gas In Port, Gas Out Vent, Water Reservoir Overflow Port, Water Reservoir Filling Port, Temperature Sensor Connector, Temperature Sensor, Gas Intake, Lid Electrical Interface, and Thumb Hold (for lid removal).]

*Fig. 3—The Stagetop Environment incubator for the ECU-HCP is shown with the cover removed.*

CO₂ Sensor Connector—In most cases, the CO₂ sensor is housed inside the incubator wall. The CO₂ gas passes from the Gas Intake to the Gas In Port over the culture wells to the Gas Out Vent. Then, it passes over the CO₂ sensor as it exits through the Gas Exhaust tube. Attach the orange CO₂ sensor cable from the ECU to this port.

Temperature Sensor Connector—Two ports are located on the inside of the chamber wall. The first (left) is for future use. Plug the temperature sensor into the second one. (right). The tip of the sensor can be positioned inside the chamber, as desired.

Lid Electrical Interface—When the lid is properly installed, this interface allows the ECU to control the lid temperature.

Gas Exhaust—Mixed gas travels through the system and exits through this exhaust port. It can be vented to the air or connected to an exhaust system, if desired.
Gas Out Vent—Mixed gas inside the incubation chamber exits the chamber through this vent hole.

Perfusion Ports—These ports can be used for microfluidic experiments and gas transfer.

Water Reservoir Ports—The water reservoir inside the incubator wall serves two purposes. When it is heated, it helps to maintain the temperature of the chamber. Second, it humidifies the mixed gas as the gas travels through water permeable tubing inside the water reservoir. Connect a syringe filled with distilled water to the luer fitting on the Water Reservoir Filling Port. Fill the chamber until the water comes out of the Water Reservoir Overflow Port.

Fig. 4—Use a large syringe filled with distilled water to fill the water reservoir. When it is full, water will come out the overflow port.

Gas Intake—The mixed gas enters the incubation chamber through this port. Use ¼” OD tubing to connect this port to the Mixture Out Port on the back of the ECU.

Thumb Hold—Insert your thumb or finger and gently lift the chamber lid when you need to remove the lid.

Main Interface to ECU—The cable allows the STEV to communicate with the ECU electronics.

Gas In Port—Mixed gas enters the incubator chamber through this hole.

Fig. 5—The STEV is shown with the chamber cover in position.
ECU

The ECU houses all the electronics for:

- Regulating the CO$_2$ flow and temperature of the incubation chamber
- Controlling the temperature of the chamber lid and an auxiliary heater
- Monitoring the air flow, CO$_2$ level, and four temperatures.
- ECU-HOC also regulates and monitors the O$_2$ level.

Fig. 6—The front panel of most ECUs displays four monitored parameter: CO$_2$ level, air flow, chamber temperature and temperature of the chamber’s heated glass lid (window). The ECU-H5 does not display CO$_2$ because a pre-mixed gas of known concentration is used, and CO$_2$ is not monitored. The ECU-HOC also displays the oxygen level.

**Display**—The main display shows the CO$_2$ level in the incubator chamber, the O$_2$ level in the incubator chamber (ECU-HOC version only), the air flow (in standard cm$^3$), the temperature inside the chamber and the temperature of the heated glass lid (window).

**Display and Configuration Buttons**

- **Display**: Press this button to toggle between the main display and a set of individual temperatures, including the specimen temperature (positioned inside the chamber), the adaptive mode display and an optional auxiliary temperature which can be connected to the system using the Auxiliary Heater Port on the back of the ECU.

- **Config**: This button toggles through a list of configuration parameters like setpoints and alarms.

- **CO$_2$**: To quickly see the CO$_2$ level, press this button. On the ECU-HOC, this button displays both the CO$_2$ level and the O$_2$ level.

- **Air**: To quickly see the air flow, press this button.
**Up/Down:** These two buttons are used to adjust configuration parameters.

**Alarm Indicator LEDs**—The red LEDs illuminate to indicate an alarm state.

- **CO₂:** This red LED illuminates when the CO₂ level falls more than ±0.5% outside the high and low alarm limits set using the configuration menu.

- **Flow:** This red LED illuminates when the measured air flow is more than 100 SCCM (Standard Cubic Centimeters/Minute) greater or less than the setpoint.

- **Base:** This red LED illuminates when the incubation chamber (base) temperature falls outside the high and low alarm limits set using the configuration menu.

- **Glass:** This red LED illuminates when the chamber lid (glass) temperature falls outside the high and low alarm limits set using the configuration menu.

**Status Indicator LED**—This yellow heartbeat LED blinks continuously to indicate that the unit is operational and the control loops are running.

**USB PC Interface**—Connect the ECU to a computer using a standard USB cable. This interface can be used to monitor and control the ECU. It is intended for integration with software packages like a microscope imaging software.

**Auxiliary Heater Connection**—An auxiliary heater (like the AirTherm or a lens warmer) can be plugged into this port to allow the ECU to control it. For example, when used with a satellite heater, the ECU could be used to regulate the temperature.

**Fig. 7**—The ECU-HCP back panel has the ports and connectors to connect the STEV chamber with the electronic controls. The ECU-H5 has no Gas Inlet port or CO₂ Sensor Cable. Because the ECU-HC has an internal sensor, it will not have a CO₂ Sensor Cable. The ECU-HOC has an additional port for nitrogen inlet.

**Power Switch**—This toggle button powers on the electronic controls.
of a microscope enclosure chamber used in live cell imaging. Alternatively, it could be used to regulate a lens warmer.

**Background Gas Inlet**—Connect the pressurized background gas to this port using 1/4” OD tubing. If you are using the **ECU-H5**, connect the premixed gas to this port. With the other **ECUs**, connect the background air tank to this port.

**CO₂ Inlet**—Connect the CO₂ tank to this port using 1/4” OD tubing. The **ECU-H5** does not have this port.

**N₂ Inlet**—Connect the N₂ tank to this port using 1/4” OD tubing. The **ECU-HOC** is the only unit with this port. The nitrogen is used to displace oxygen.

**Mixed Gas Outlet**—Connect this port to the **Gas Intake** on the **STEV** chamber using 1/4” OD tubing.

**CO₂ Sensor Cable (ECU-HPC only)**—Connect this orange cable to the **CO₂ Sensor Connector** on the **STEV** chamber.

**Tubing Kit**

![Tubing Kit Diagram]

Fig. 8—The tubing kit contains all the tubing to connect the gas tanks, the ECU and the STEV. This kit will vary somewhat depending on which ECU you ordered.

**Syringe Kit**

![Syringe Kit Diagram]

Fig. 9—The syringe kit is used for filling the STEV water reservoir.
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

System Setup

The basic setup of the environment control system is shown below. Gas connections can be made using ¼˝ OD tubing. The ECU is optimized at the factory for 5% CO₂, however, a range of other control percentages may be used. During the initial setup, the setpoint should be set to 0% CO₂ concentration and allowed to settle for 15 minutes. For the ECU-HCP, the CO₂ flow control should be fully open,* and the background air should be running at 800CCM. The background gas for all the other configurations should be set at 400CCM. Once the system settles, adjust the setpoint to the desired concentration.

*NOTE: For the system to operate correctly, it is important that the pressure for the CO₂ flow control and the background air be set at 25 PSI. For the ECU-HOC, the pressure for the nitrogen flow must also be set to 25 PSI.

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*Aux. heater could be a lens warmer or an AirTherm Satellite heater (for a full microscope enclosure).
To fill the water reservoir:

**Fig. 12**—The ECU-HC connections.

1. Connect one end of the overflow adapter to **Water Reservoir Filling Port** and the other end to the **Overflow Port**. The overfill adapter allows the water in the reservoir to expand as it heats without spilling onto the microscope stage.

**Fig. 13**—The ECU-H5 connections

2. To fill the water reservoir:

**Fig. 14**—The overflow adapter has two luer fittings used to connect to a syringe.

**Fig. 15**—The overfill adapter is connected to the STEV filling and overflow ports.
• Disconnect the luer fitting on the overfill adapter in order to fill the reservoir.
• Attach the white fitting on the reservoir filling tubing to the water intake tubing.

Fig. 16—The white end of the reservoir filling tube attaches to the STEV water intake tubing, and the blue end attaches to a syringe.

• Fill the 100CC syringe filled with warm, distilled water. Attach the blue luer lock on the filling tube to the syringe. Inject water into the Reservoir Filling Port until water without bubbles comes out of the Reservoir Overflow Port on the top of the stagetop environment.

Fig. 17—Connect the syringe to the blue connector on the filling tube.
• Disconnect the filling tube, and reconnect the overfill adapter.

**TIP**: If you prefer, cap the inlet port, and leave the outlet port open. Be sure to route the water away from the microscope. The water in the chamber may expand on initial heating and overflow the chamber. The moist air in the chamber transmits heat much better than dry air.

3. Using the labeled tubing kit, make the gas connections for the **ECU**:
• (ECU-HCP, ECU-HOC and ECU-HC only.) Connect the CO₂ tank to the CO₂ In port. Press the opaque Tygon tubing all the way into the port.
• (ECU-HOC only.) Connect the nitrogen gas tank to the N2 In port.
• Connect the background gas tank to the Background In port. For the ECU-H5, connect the pre-mixed gas to this port.
• Connect the Mixture Out port to the Gas Input port on the STEV chamber.
4. Connect the STEV with the ECU:
   • (ECU-HCP only.) Line up the pins and notch on the sensor connector (on the STEV) with the holes on the sensor cable to connect the sensor.
   • Connect the **Main Interface cable** on the STEV chamber to the **Incubator Interface port** on the ECU.

![Fig. 18](image)

*Fig. 18—The STEV2 (shown) has the connector for the ECU-HCP external CO₂ sensor.*

5. If desired, connect an auxiliary heater to the **Auxiliary Heat Connector** on the back of the ECU. This could be an **AirTherm Satellite** unit for heating a microscope chamber, or it could be a lens warmer. If you are using a lens warmer, a dongle is required. See “Setting Up an Auxiliary Heater” on page 23.

![Fig. 19](image)

*Fig. 19—The AirTherm Satellite heater can be used as an auxiliary heater which can be controlled by the ECU.*

![Fig. 20](image)

*Fig. 20—A lens warmer is plugged into the ECU dongle.*

6. Open the lid of the chamber by placing your thumb or index finger in the thumb hold and gently lifting the lid.
7. Position the culture well plate and the temperature sensor as desired inside the chamber. Usually the sensor is positioned near the center of the well plate. Fill the temperature sensor well with distilled water.

Fig. 21—(Left) Position the temperature sensor in one of the culture wells.
Fig. 22—(Right) This STEV has a 35mm well adapter plate.

**NOTE:** Adapters are available that allow you to use 35mm culture dishes inside a STEV. If you use an adapter, verify that the dish is placed inside the adapter so that it sits flat. Push it in place with enough force so that the gasket seals around it. Because it is a snug fit, press it straight down. If it is tilted, it is harder to install. It must sit flat on the bottom of the STEV.

8. Reposition the chamber lid and press it securely into place. The rubber gasket on the lid does not conduct heat. Most of the heat is transmitted through the moist air and the glass radiating onto the well plate.

Fig. 23—The rounded corner of the lid fits into the thumb hold on the base of STEV. Notice the electronic interface connection in the bottom left corner of the image. This interface allows the controller to communicate with the lid and control the lid temperature.

**CAUTION:** Avoid touching the electronic interface connector on the underside of the lid and on the base. Keep moisture out of this interface, especially when you are cleaning the lid and base unit.

9. Plug the power cable from the ECU into an AC power outlet.
10. Turn the power switch on the back of the **ECU** unit on.

11. Select the incubator type (**STEV** or **Large Incubator**) by simultaneously press the **Up** and **Down** buttons to access the **Hardware Setpoint** menu (Fig. 24). Press the **Config** button to toggle through the options until **Select Incubator** displays (Fig. 25). Press the **Down** button to change the setting. Press the **Display** button to save your option. The main display and the parameters available from the **Configuration** menu change depending on which incubator option you choose.

Fig. 24—Press the Up and Down buttons together to enter the Hardware Setpoint menu.
Fig. 25—The incubation chamber selection can be adjusted with the Up or Down button.

12. Set the configuration parameters, as needed. See “Setting Parameters Using the Configuration Menu” on page 16.

**NOTE**: When the **STEV** is chosen as the incubator type, the setpoints for the **STEV** and the lid regulate the temperature at those structures. The temperature at the well plate is lower because of a temperature gradient between the plate and the body of the chamber. Setting the lid and chamber setpoints to 38.5°C usually allows the **ECU** to maintain the well plate temperature around 37°C. If you prefer, you can set the **Probe Tracking Adaptive Mode** to automatically adjust the setpoints for both the chamber and the window to maintain the desired well temperature.

13. Allow the system to run for 20 minutes so that the CO₂ level stabilizes.

**Main Display Options**

What appears on the main controller display of the **ECU** depends on the version of the **ECU** and which incubator it is configured for. The display always shows the current measured CO₂ level, air flow level and the incubation chamber temperature (Fig. 26). If the **ECU** is setup for use with a **STEV** (Fig. 27), the display also shows the temperature of the heated lid (window). In addition to all those parameters, the **ECU-HOC** also displays the O₂ level (Fig. 28).

**NOTE**: The **STEV Temperature** is monitored by a sensor mounted inside the **STEV** chamber wall. The **Window Temperature** registers the temperature of the heated glass lid of the **STEV**.

Fig. 26—(Left) The ECU-HOC configured for a large chamber shows only the chamber temperature on the right side of the display.
Fig. 27—(Center) The default display of the ECU controller (configured for a STEV) continuously updates to show four measured parameters. The ECU-H5 displays “None” for the CO₂ value, because a pre-mixed gas of known concentration is used, and CO₂ is not monitored.
Fig. 28—(Right) The ECU-HOC (configured for a STEV) also displays the oxygen level.

Press the Display button to toggle through the display options and monitor the current values of the system temperatures. If the ECU is configured for a stagetop environment, you may toggle through the following displays:

- Specimen Temperature (Fig. 29) is measured by the sensor positioned inside the STEV chamber. The free probe (specimen) temperature is not used as feedback for the temperature control circuit.
- Probe Tracking display (Fig. 30) shows the adaptive control mode status (enabled or disabled), and the chamber and window setpoint temperatures.
- If a lens warmer is enabled, the Lens Heater Temperature display (Fig. 31) may be viewed.

**NOTE:** If the ECU is configured for a large chamber, the only display available is the home screen.

![Specimen Temperature Display](image1)

![Probe Tracking Display](image2)

![Lens Heater Temperature Display](image3)

**Viewing the CO\textsubscript{2} Measurement**

The CO\textsubscript{2} level measured inside the incubation chamber (STEV or a Large Chamber) is always available in the upper left corner of the main display (Fig. 32). To quickly view the CO\textsubscript{2} level alone, press the CO\textsubscript{2} button on the ECU (Fig. 33). On an ECU-HOC, the O\textsubscript{2} level is also available (Fig. 34).

![CO\textsubscript{2} Display](image4)

**Viewing the Air Flow**

The air flow level of the mixed air entering the incubation chamber (STEV or Large Chamber) is always available in the lower left corner of the main display (Fig. 35). To quickly view the air flow alone, press the Air button on the ECU (Fig. 36).

![Air Flow Display](image5)
Setting Parameters Using the Configuration Menu

Press the Config button on the ECU to access the Configuration menu. This menu varies depending on whether the system is setup for a STEV or a large chamber. When the system is configured for a STEV, you may use this menu to:

- Adjust parameters for the STEV chamber, including: STEV Setpoint (page 16), STEV High Alarm (page 16) and STEV Low Alarm (page 17)
- Adjust parameters for the glass lid of the STEV chamber, including: Window Setpoint (page 17), Window High Alarm (page 17) and Window Low Alarm (page 18)
- Enable/Disable STEV Alarm (page 18) and the Window Alarm (page 18)
- Enable Adaptive Mode and adjust the Adaptive Mode Interval (page 18)
- Set the Lens Heater Setpoint (if a lens heater is enabled, page 19)

When the system is configured for a large chamber, you may use this menu to adjust the AirTherm Setpoint (page 19) and the Fan Air Flow Setpoint (page 20).

1. To adjust configuration parameters, press the Config button on the ECU to access the Configuration menu. Press the Config button again until the parameter you want to adjust displays. All the available parameters are discussed on the next few pages.

2. Then, press the Up or Down button to change the parameter or toggle through its options.

3. Press the Display button to save the new parameters or press the Config button again to toggle through the rest of the parameters.

Adjusting STEV Setpoint

The STEV Setpoint is the temperature to be maintained inside the STEV incubation chamber. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.

**NOTE:** The setpoint for the chamber regulates the temperature of the STEV base. The temperature at the well plate is lower because of a temperature gradient between the plate and the body of the chamber. Setting the lid and STEV setpoints to 38.5°C usually allows the ECU to maintain the well plate temperature around 37°C.

![Fig. 37—The STEV chamber setpoint can be adjusted with the Up/Down buttons.](image)

Adjusting STEV High Alarm

If the STEV chamber temperature climbs above the high alarm temperature, the Base LED illuminates. If the STEV Alarm is enabled, the ECU beeps continuously until the temperature falls back into the acceptable range. To enable the audible alarm, see “Enabling Audible STEV Alarm” on page 18. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.
Adjusting STEV Low Alarm

If the STEV chamber temperature falls below the low alarm temperature, the Base LED illuminates. If the STEV Alarm is enabled, the ECU beeps continuously until the temperature returns to the acceptable range. To enable the audible alarm, see “Enabling Audible STEV Alarm” on page 18. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.

Adjusting Window Setpoint

The Window Setpoint is the target temperature of the glass lid of the STEV chamber. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.

NOTE: The setpoint for the window regulates the temperature of the STEV lid. The temperature at the well plate is lower because of a temperature gradient between the plate and the body of the chamber. Setting the Window and STEV Setpoints to 38.5°C usually allows the ECU to maintain the well plate temperature around 37°C.

Adjusting Window High Alarm

If the heated glass lid temperature climbs above the high alarm temperature, the Glass LED illuminates. If the Window Alarm is enabled, the ECU beeps continuously until the temperature falls back into the acceptable range. To enable the audible alarm, see “Enabling Audible Window Alarm” on page 18. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.
Adjusting Window Low Alarm

If the heated glass lid temperature falls below the low alarm temperature, the Glass LED illuminates. If the Window Alarm is enabled, the ECU beeps continuously until the temperature returns to the acceptable range. To enable the audible alarm, see “Enabling Audible Window Alarm” on page 18. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.

Enabling Audible STEV Alarm

By default alarms are disabled on startup, because they would beep continuously until the control loops stabilize the conditions in the environmental system. When the STEV Alarm is enabled, the controller beeps if the temperature inside the chamber is outside the range set by the high and low alarms. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.

Enabling Audible Window Alarm

By default alarms are disabled on startup, because they would beep continuously until the control loops stabilize the conditions in the environmental system. When the Window Alarm is enabled, the controller beeps if the temperature of the heated glass lid is outside the range set by the high and low alarms. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.

Configuring Adaptive Mode

When enabled, the probe tracking adaptive mode automatically adjusts the setpoints for both the STEV chamber and the window to maintain the desired well temperature. By default the adaptive mode is disabled. Once the system stabilizes, the adaptive mode may be enabled. When it is enabled, the system samples the probe temperature periodically based on the configured adaptive interval. Each time it samples the probe temperature, the ECU automatically adjusts the window and lid setpoints to achieve (and then maintain) the desired well temperature.

1. ALLOW THE SYSTEM TO STABILIZE BEFORE YOU ENABLE ADAPTIVE MODE.

2. Press the Config button on the ECU to access the Configuration menu. Press the
Config button again until the Adaptive Mode Enable parameter displays.

**Fig. 45**—Enable or disable the Adaptive Mode by pressing either the Up or Down button.

3. Press the **Up** or **Down** button to enable (or disable) the adaptive mode.

4. If necessary, modify the **Adaptive Interval**. By default it is set to 10 minutes, but the range is from 1–20 minutes. Press the **Config** button again to display the Adaptive Interval parameter.

**Fig. 46**—The adaptive interval can be adjusted with the Up/Down buttons.

5. Press the **Up** or **Down** button to change the adaptive interval in one minute increments.

6. Press the **Display** button to save the new parameters or press the **Config** button to toggle through the rest of the parameters.

### Adjusting Lens Heater Setpoint

If a lens heater is enabled, you can configure the target temperature (setpoint) that the lens warmer will maintain. If the lens heater is disabled, this menu option does not appear in the Configuration menu. Before the lens heater may be used, both the **ECU** hardware and software must be configured.

- See “Configuring the ECU for a Lens Warmer” on page 25.
- See “Enabling the Lens Heater” on page 23.

To adjust this parameter, see page 16.

**Fig. 47**—The lens heater setpoint can be adjusted with the Up/Down buttons.

### Adjusting AirTherm Setpoint

If the system is setup for use with a large chamber, then the **ECU** requires an **AirTherm Satellite** heater to be connected to the **Auxiliary Heater** port on the back of the **ECU**. The **AirTherm Setpoint** is the target temperature for the environment inside the large chamber. This configuration parameter does not display when the **ECU** is setup for use with a **STEV** stagetop environment. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.

**Fig. 48**—The AirTherm Satellite’s setpoint can be adjusted with the Up/Down buttons.
Adjusting Fan Air Flow Setpoint

If the system is setup for use with a large chamber, then the ECU requires an AirTherm Satellite heater to be connected to the Auxiliary Heater port on the back of the ECU. Adjust the fan speed to control the air flow rate through the satellite heater. The default fan air flow speed setting is 50%. It can be adjusted up or down to move between 20–50 ft³/min. (CFM). For safety reasons, the fan cannot be set below 10%. This configuration parameter does not display when the ECU is setup for use with a STEV stagetop environment. To adjust this parameter, see page 16.

TIP: A lower flow rate offers a quiet operation and is suitable for most applications. However, the higher flow rate can generate more turbulence, so that the temperature in the chamber is more uniform. The higher air flow speeds up the heating process and makes it possible to heat larger chambers.

CAUTION: Avoid blocking the airflow. Although the AirTherm has a built-in thermal cutoff switch which is designed to reduce the hazard, a fan failure or obstruction in the airflow has the potential for overheating the system and damaging the instrument or even causing a fire.

Fig. 49—The AirTherm Satellite’s Fan Air Flow Setpoint can be adjusted with the Up/Down buttons.

Accessing the Hardware Setpoint Menu

Simultaneously press the Up and Down buttons to access the Hardware Setpoint menu. From this menu, you may:

- Adjust the CO₂ level setpoint (not available on the ECU-HC, page 21), O₂ level setpoint (for the ECU-HOC only, page 21) and flow level setpoint (page 22)
- Enable or disable the lens heater (page 23)
- Select the incubator type (STEV or large chamber, page 23)

1. To adjust any of the hardware options, simultaneously press the Up and Down buttons to access the Hardware Setpoint menu.

Fig. 50—Press the Up and Down buttons together to enter the Hardware Setpoint menu.

2. Press the Config button to toggle through the list of available setpoints and hardware choices. All the available options are discussed on the next few pages.

3. Then, Press the Up or Down button to change the setpoint or option.

4. Press the Display button to save your choice or press the Config button to toggle through the rest of the menu.
Adjusting CO₂ Level Setpoint (Not Available on the ECU-H5)

For the ECU-HCP, the carbon dioxide sensor is located in the incubator chamber (STEV) wall. For the ECU-HC and ECU-HOC, the sensor is located inside the ECU controller. Feedback from this sensor allows the ECU to control the concentration of CO₂ from 0–20%. It can be set in increments of 0.1%. The default is 5%. To adjust this option, see “Accessing the Hardware Setpoint Menu” on page 20.

![CO₂ Level Set Point](image)

Fig. 51—The setpoint can be adjusted with the Up/Down buttons.

Adjusting O₂ Level Setpoint (ECU-HOC only)

The ECU-HOC controls the oxygen level down to 1% oxygen. This is accomplished by displacing the oxygen in the background gas with nitrogen. It can be set in increments of 0.1%. The default is 15%. To adjust this option, see “Accessing the Hardware Setpoint Menu” on page 20.

**NOTE:** For setpoint levels of 5% or less, reduce the background gas air flow to 100 CCM to improve system stability. See “Adjusting Flow Level Setpoint” on page 22.

![O₂ Level Set Point](image)

Fig. 52—The setpoint can be adjusted with the Up/Down buttons.

Oxygen Concentration versus Flow Considerations

The gas mixture out of the ECU-HOC consists of a mixture of air, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. The concentration of CO₂ is determined directly by adding CO₂ to the air. Therefore, a mixture of 5% CO₂ (with no N₂ added) is 95% air and 5% CO₂. The concentration of O₂ is determined by the amount of O₂ present in the air. The standard concentration of O₂ in air is 20.8%. Because of this, the maximum concentration of O₂ in a 5% CO₂ mixture is 19.76% (0.95 x 20.8 = 19.76). As the CO₂ increases, the maximum obtainable O₂ decreases.

To control the O₂ concentration in the gas mixture, we pump N₂ into the gas mixture to displace the air and consequently the O₂.

**NOTE:** During this process, the N₂ displaces CO₂, but the CO₂ control loop restores the balance by adding CO₂ until the desired concentration is achieved.

The ECU's flow meter measures the input flow of air into the unit. The output flow rate on the ECU is the sum of the incoming air plus the required CO₂ to achieve the desired concentration of CO₂ plus the necessary N₂ to displace the required amount of air in order to regulate the oxygen content. The lower the required O₂ concentration, the greater the amount of N₂ required to displace the O₂. This
increases the volumetric flow into the incubation chamber. Since the incubation chamber opposes the air flow, pressure increases.

For example, let's say that our setup is as follows:
- Air flow is 400 CCM
- CO₂ concentration is 5%
- Desired O₂ concentration is 1%

To achieve this, we would need to configure the system as follows:
- 7200 CCM of N₂
- 400 CCM of CO₂

This would result in a total gas mixture flow rate of 8000 CCM (400 CCM air + 7200 CCM N₂ + 400 CCM CO₂). This volumetric flow significantly increases the pressure at the STEV. This volume is not achievable with the specified input gas pressures. In order to mitigate this problem, the input air flow must be reduced to keep the required gas volumes in an acceptable range. Fig. 53 shows the suggested air flow setting to achieve the oxygen concentrations shown for CO₂ levels of 5%, 10% and 15%. Slight deviation from these values is acceptable.

![Flow Table for ECU-HOC](image)

**Fig. 53—This graph shows how to choose a Flow Setpoint based on the level of CO₂ and the desire concentration of O₂ in the air mix.**

**Adjusting Flow Level Setpoint**

This controller offers a background flow rate of 0–950 SCCM. It can be set in increments of 10 CCM. The default is 800 SCCM for the **ECU-HCP**, and 400 SCCM for
the **ECU-HOC**, the **ECU-HC** and the **ECU-H5**. To adjust this option, see “Accessing the Hardware Setpoint Menu” on page 20.

![Flow Level Set Point](image)

**Fig. 54**—The setpoint can be adjusted with the Up/Down buttons.

### Enabling the Lens Heater

By default the **ECU** is configured for use with an **AirTherm**. If you are using the **ECU** with a stagetop environment and want to control a lens heater through the **Auxiliary Heater** connection instead, you must enable the lens heater in the software using this setting. You must also configure the controller. See “Configuring the ECU for a Lens Warmer” on page 25. To adjust this option, see “Accessing the Hardware Setpoint Menu” on page 20.

![Lens Heater Disabled](image)

**Fig. 55**—Enable the lens heater by pressing the Up or Down button.

### Selecting Incubator Type

The **ECU** can be setup to work with either a **STEV** Stagetop Environment or a large chamber. The **Configuration** menu options and the main display change depending on the selection made here. To adjust this option, see “Accessing the Hardware Setpoint Menu” on page 20.

![Select Incubator STEU](image)

**Fig. 56**—Use the Up or Down button to select either STEV or Large Chamber.

### Setting Up an Auxiliary Heater

The Auxiliary Heater connection on the back of the **ECU** may be used for either an **AirTherm Satellite** heater (page 23) or a lens warmer (page 25). The **AirTherm Satellite** is required when using a large microscope chamber. The lens warmer is an option that may be used with a **STEV** stagetop environment.

#### Setting Up an AirTherm Satellite Heater

When using the system with a large chamber, an **AirTherm Satellite** heater is plugged into the Auxiliary Heater port on the **ECU**, and the **ECU** can then be used to regulate the temperature of a microscope enclosure chamber (Large Chamber) used in live cell imaging.
Fig. 57—All the AirTherm Satellite connections are on the same face of the unit.

1. Connect tubing with the included clamps as shown in Fig. 58.

2. To connect the AirTherm Satellite heater to the ECU, connect one end of the ECU cable supplied with the AirTherm Satellite to the ECU Connection Port on the AirTherm Satellite. Connect the other end to the Auxiliary Heater Connection on the ECU.

3. Connect the temperature sensor to the Temperature Sensor Connection on the AirTherm Satellite.

Fig. 58—Connect the tubing to the air inlet and outlet ports on the AirTherm Satellite to the air outlet and inlet ports on the microscope chamber.

4. Place the sensor inside the microscope chamber.

5. Connect the power cord to the AirTherm Satellite, and plug it into an AC wall outlet. Turn the power switch on. When the power is on, the yellow Power LED Indicator is illuminated.

6. Verify that the ECU is configure for a Large Chamber. See “Selecting Incubator Type” on page 23.

7. Adjust the temperature setpoint to the desired target value. See “Adjusting AirTherm Setpoint” on page 19. By default the temperature setpoint is set at
37°C. If the temperature reading is below the setpoint, the heater turns on and the green *Heater LED indicator* begins to flash.

8. Adjust the fan speed to control the air flow rate. See “Adjusting Fan Air Flow Setpoint” on page 20. The airflow rate can be adjusted from 20–50 ft³/minute (CFM). For safety reasons, the fan flow rate cannot be set at less than 10%.

**TIP:** A lower flow rate offers a quiet operation and is suitable for most applications. However, the higher flow rate can generate more turbulence, so that the temperature in the chamber is more uniform. The higher air flow speeds up the heating process and makes it possible to heat larger chambers.

**CAUTION:** Avoid blocking the airflow. Although a built-in thermal cutoff switch is designed to reduce the hazard, a fan failure or obstruction in the airflow has the potential for overheating the system and damaging the instrument or even causing a fire.

7. Allow the temperature to reach the setpoint and wait one hour.

**Configuring the ECU for a Lens Warmer**

1. Power down the **ECU** and unplug it from the AC power source.
2. Remove the four screws on the top of the **ECU** control box to remove the cover.
3. If your controller is newer than version 2.5, locate the **J27** jumper. By default it is set to **Aux** (covering the left and center pins) as shown in Fig. 59. To set the hardware to **Lens Heater**, position the jumper over the center and left pins.

![Fig. 59—On new ECUs (version 2.5 or newer, 2014) reposition the J27 jumper to configure the hardware for a lens heater. This board is configure for an AirTherm.](image)

If your controller is older, locate and remove the **J19** and **J20** jumpers (Fig. 60).
4. Reinstall the cover and secure it with the four screws.

5. Power up the controller and verify that the ECU is configured for a stagetop environment (STEV). See “Selecting Incubator Type” on page 23.


7. Adjust the Lens Heater Setpoint, if necessary. See “Adjusting Lens Heater Setpoint” on page 19.

Resetting Factory Defaults

To restore the original factory settings on the ECU:

1. Power down the ECU.

2. Restart the system while depressing both the Up and Down buttons. The display indicates that the default settings have been restored.

ACCESSORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3245</td>
<td>Quick fit reducers ¼” OD, 5/32” ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400195</td>
<td>0.156” OD Tubing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIRTHERM-SAT-1W</td>
<td>AirTherm Satellite Heater (110V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIRTHERM-SAT-2W</td>
<td>AirTherm Satellite Heater (230V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97777</td>
<td>AirTherm Satellite ECU Interface cable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXXX</td>
<td>Microscope objective (lens) warmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97799</td>
<td>Lens warmer dongle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3301</td>
<td>European power cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3302</td>
<td>UK power cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3006</td>
<td>US power cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13208</td>
<td>Hose clamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14088</td>
<td>Australian power cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15590</td>
<td>Clear hose, 2.5” diameter, 4.5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98727</td>
<td>Temperature probe for the AirTherm Satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802269</td>
<td>AirTherm Satellite 220V Fuse, slow blow, 250V, 4A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802270</td>
<td>AirTherm Satellite 110V Fuse, slow blow, 250V, 1.2A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TROUBLESHOOTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Power</td>
<td>Power cord is improperly connected</td>
<td>Verify that the power cord is securely connected and plugged into a live wall socket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error on the display</td>
<td>The CO₂ Level display shows “ERROR” because the CO₂ sensor is not properly plugged in.</td>
<td>Check the CO₂ sensor connection on the STEV. This applies to the ECU-HCP only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Probe Temperature display shows “ERROR” because the temperature sensor is improperly installed.</td>
<td>Check the temperature probe connection inside the STEV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHAMBER ERROR appears on the display because the AirTherm is improperly connected.</td>
<td>Verify that the AirTherm is properly connected to the Auxiliary Heater connection on the back of the ECU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber never reaches setpoint</td>
<td>The factory default parameters may be corrupt</td>
<td>Reset the parameters to the factory settings. See “Resetting Factory Defaults” on page 26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System does not stably regulate CO₂</td>
<td>Parameters have changed or the setup has changed.</td>
<td>Reset the parameters to the factory settings. See “Resetting Factory Defaults” on page 26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incorrect pressure set for CO₂, background air or any other gas</td>
<td>Check the pressure. Then, check the connections on all the gas ports for leaks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** If you have a problem/issue with that falls outside the definitions of this troubleshooting section, contact the WPI Technical Support team at 941-371-1003 or technicalsupport@wpiinc.com.
SPECIFICATIONS

This unit conforms to the following specifications:

Power 110/240V, 50/60Hz
Operating Temperature (ambient) 10 – 45°C (50 – 122°F)
Operating Humidity (ambient) 15 – 70% RH, non-condensing
Warm up Time 20 minutes
Computer Interface USB via external USB/RS232 converter
Sensor Non-dispersive infrared (NDIR), dual beam, 20s response time

**Air-Therm SAT**
- **Air Flow Rate** 20–50 CFM (0.55 to 1.4 m³/min.)
- **Control Temperature Range** Ambient to 45°C
- **Temperature Resolution** 0.1°C
- **AO for Chart Recorder** 0.5°C Resolution, 0–10 V represents 0–100°C
- **Heating Volume** Min. volume 1.5 CF (42.5 L) to less than 50 CF (1400 L), re-circulating
- **Temperature Sensor Type** Platinum RTD 1000 Ω
- **Fuse** 120 V: 4 A, slow 5 x 20 mm metric
  - 230 V: 2.5 A, slow 5 x 20 mm metric
- **Power** 450 W, 95–135 V or 220–240 V, 50/60 Hz
- **Dimensions** 9.25 x 8.25 x 3.5" (23.5 x 21 x 9 cm)

**CO₂ Sensor (ECU-HCP and ECU-HC only)**
- **Sensor Range** 0 – 20% CO₂
- **Control Range** 0 – 20%
- **Control Precision** 0.1% CO₂
- **Control Accuracy** 0.1 – 3% of reading
- **Drift** <2.5% reading/year

**O₂ Sensor (ECU-HOC only)**
- **Sensor Type** Zirconium Dioxide, diffusion, 4s response time
- **Sensor Range** 0–25%
- **Control Range** 0–25%
- **Control Precision** 0.1% O₂
- **Control Accuracy** ±0.5% (2% of the full scale)

*The upper limit of the ECU-HOC oxygen control range is constrained by the oxygen content in the background gas. For example, if the background air has 20.7% oxygen, the ECU-HOC can only control up to 20.7% oxygen.*
APPENDIX A: AIRTHERM SATELLITE HEATER

Changing a Fuse on the AirTherm Satellite 220V

1. Turn the main power switch off (I).
2. Unplug the power cord from the power cord socket on the back of the AirTherm (Fig. 61).
3. Insert a small flat blade screwdriver under the orange lip on the left side of the main power switch/fuse housing (Fig. 62). Gently pry upwards until the power switch slides out.
4. Pull the fuse housing out of its socket (Fig. 64).
5. Remove the bad fuse.
6. Replace the bad fuse with another 5x20mm metric fuse, 4A, 250V.
7. Slide the power switch/fuse housing back into its socket until it snaps into place.
8. Reinstall the power cord.
9. Turn the power switch on to verify that the AirTherm has power again.
Changing a Fuse on the AirTherm Satellite 110V

A spare fuse is provided in the fuse housing (Fig. 65).

1. Turn the main power switch off (I).
2. Unplug the power cord from the power cord socket on the back of the AirTherm (Fig. 65).

![Fig. 65—Unplug the power cord to access the fuse housing release.](image)

3. Insert a small flat blade screwdriver under the lip on the right side of the fuse housing cover (Fig. 66).

![Fig. 66—Insert the screw driver under the fuse housing lip and pry the housing open.](image)

4. Pull the fuse housing out as far as it will go and rotate it to the right. There is a catch to keep the housing from coming completely out (Fig. 67).

![Fig. 67—Open the fuse housing and rotate it right to remove the fuse.](image)

5. Remove the bad fuse. It is the one on the top. A spare fuse is stored in the bottom slot of the fuse housing.
6. Use the spare fuse provided to replace the bad fuse. Slide it into the top slot of the fuse housing.
7. Rotate the fuse housing and slide it back into position.
8. Reinstall the power cord.
9. Turn the power switch on to verify that the AirTherm has power again.
DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

WORLD PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, LLC.
175 Sarasota Center Boulevard
Sarasota, FL 34240-9258 USA
Telephone: (941) 371-1003 Fax: (941) 377-5428
E-mail: wpi@wpilnc.com

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We: World Precision Instruments, Inc.
175 Sarasota Center Boulevard
Sarasota, FL 34240-9258 USA

As the manufacturer/distributor of the apparatus listed, declare under sole responsibility that the product(s):

ECU SERIES

To which this declaration relates is/are in conformity with the following standards or other normative documents:

Safety:
EN 61010-1:2010

EMC:
EN61326-2-3:2013, EN 61326-1:2013
EN 61000-3-2:2014, EN 61000-3-3:2013


Issued on: Aug 15, 2018

Quality Department Manager

F-QC-006 Rev B
DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We: World Precision Instruments, Inc.
175 Sarasota Center Boulevard
Sarasota, FL 34240-9258 USA

As the manufacture/distributor of the apparatus listed, declare under sole responsibility that the product(s):

AIRTHERM-SAT

To which this declaration relates is/are in conformity with the following standards or other normative documents:

Safety:
EN 61010-1:2010

EMC:
EN 61326-1:2013
EN 61326-2-3:2013
EN 61000-3-2:2014
EN 61000-3-3:2013


Issued on: May 9, 2016

Cliff Bradenbery
Chief Technology Officer

Glen Carquist
Vice President of Manufacturing

F-QC-006

REV A
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DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

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As the manufacturer/distributor of the apparatus listed, declare under sole responsibility that the product(s):

STEV-2

To which this declaration relates is/are in conformity with the following standards or other normative documents:

Safety:
EN 61010-1:2010

EMC:
EN 61326-1:2013
EN 61326-2-3:2013
EN 61000-3-2:2014
EN 61000-3-3:2013


Issued on: May 9, 2016

Cliff Breidenberg
Chief Technology Officer

Glen Carquist
Vice President of Manufacturing

F-QC-006

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WARRANTY

WPI (World Precision Instruments, Inc.) warrants to the original purchaser that this equipment, including its components and parts, shall be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of 30 days* from the date of receipt. WPI's obligation under this warranty shall be limited to repair or replacement, at WPI's option, of the equipment or defective components or parts upon receipt thereof f.o.b. WPI, Sarasota, Florida U.S.A. Return of a repaired instrument shall be f.o.b. Sarasota.

The above warranty is contingent upon normal usage and does not cover products which have been modified without WPI's approval or which have been subjected to unusual physical or electrical stress or on which the original identification marks have been removed or altered. The above warranty will not apply if adjustment, repair or parts replacement is required because of accident, neglect, misuse, failure of electric power, air conditioning, humidity control, or causes other than normal and ordinary usage.

To the extent that any of its equipment is furnished by a manufacturer other than WPI, the foregoing warranty shall be applicable only to the extent of the warranty furnished by such other manufacturer. This warranty will not apply to appearance terms, such as knobs, handles, dials or the like.

WPI makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied or statutory, including without limitation any warranties of merchantability and/or fitness for a particular purpose. WPI shall not be liable for any damages, whether direct, indirect, special or consequential arising from a failure of this product to operate in the manner desired by the user. WPI shall not be liable for any damage to data or property that may be caused directly or indirectly by use of this product.

Claims and Returns

Inspect all shipments upon receipt. Missing cartons or obvious damage to cartons should be noted on the delivery receipt before signing. Concealed loss or damage should be reported at once to the carrier and an inspection requested. All claims for shortage or damage must be made within ten (10) days after receipt of shipment. Claims for lost shipments must be made within thirty (30) days of receipt of invoice or other notification of shipment. Please save damaged or puffed cartons until claim is settled. In some instances, photographic documentation may be required. Some items are time-sensitive; WPI assumes no extended warranty or any liability for use beyond the date specified on the container.

Do not return any goods to us without obtaining prior approval and instructions from our Returns Department. Goods returned (unauthorized) by collect freight may be refused. Goods accepted for restocking will be exchanged or credited to your WPI account. Goods returned which were ordered by customers in error are subject to a 25% restocking charge. Equipment which was built as a special order cannot be returned.

Repairs

Contact our Customer Service Department for assistance in the repair of apparatus. Do not return goods until instructions have been received. Returned items must be securely packed to prevent further damage in transit. The Customer is responsible for paying shipping expenses, including adequate insurance on all items returned for repairs. Identification of the item(s) by model number, name, as well as complete description of the difficulties experienced should be written on the repair purchase order and on a tag attached to the item.

* Electrodes, batteries and other consumable parts are warranted for 30 days only from the date on which the customer receives these items.
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