

imum of $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter \times 6 inches long.

The modified temperature control circuit of LaPlante (1966) (Fig. 2), supplies power to the heater through an SCR which is turned on whenever the charge across C_1 at point (A) is sufficiently positive. The net charge across C_1 is determined by the cancellation effect of the positive charging branch containing the temperature adjust R_1 and the negative charging branch containing the thermistor R_t .

When operating above 25°C, S_1 is placed on HEAT which renders the refrigeration unit inoperative and shorts R_4 and R_5 in the thermistor branch. Below 25°C, S_1 is switched to COOL turn-

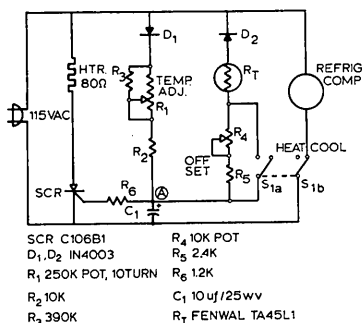


Fig. 2. Temperature control circuit.

ing on the refrigeration unit which runs continuously. This also introduces R_4 and R_5 into the thermistor branch which enhances the positive charge effect at point (A) by the temperature adjust R_1 . The result is a greater heater conduction angle essential in heating the air cooled by the freezer tray (D). R_4 is adjusted for zero temperature change when switching from HEAT to COOL at 25°C.

An average rate of temperature decrease of 1°C/day* is achieved by using a 1 RPD motor (Q). It is coupled through 5:1 reduction to the spur gear (R) which is attached to the temperature adjust control R_1 (10 turn pot.). Other rates may be obtained by using motors of different speeds.

After R_4 has been correctly adjusted, the chamber may be operated in either HEAT or COOL for temperatures between 25–30°C.

Five chambers have now been in rather heavy use for two years; no problems have arisen in regard to the cooling ability of the refrigeration units.

* This is the average rate measured across the full range i.e. 0–45°C. The temperature vs. dial response is non-linear and is shown in Fig. 3. The actual rate of temperature change would be closer to 1.75°C/day above 10°C and approximately 0.5°C/day from 10 to 0°C.

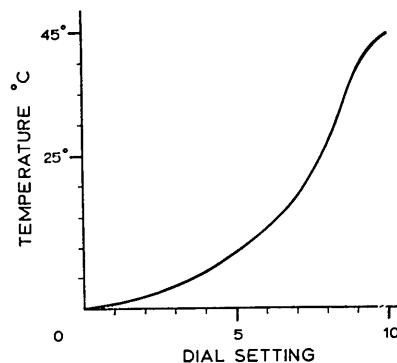


Fig. 3. Temperature vs. dial setting.

Detailed drawings are available from the author.

Reference

LAPLANTE, D. E. (1966). *Electronics*, **38** (28), 83.

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Notes and News

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