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OPERATING MANUAL

THERMALERT MONITORING THERMOMETER

TH-8

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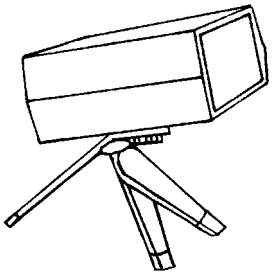
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OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
THERMALERT MONITORING THERMOMETER, TH-8

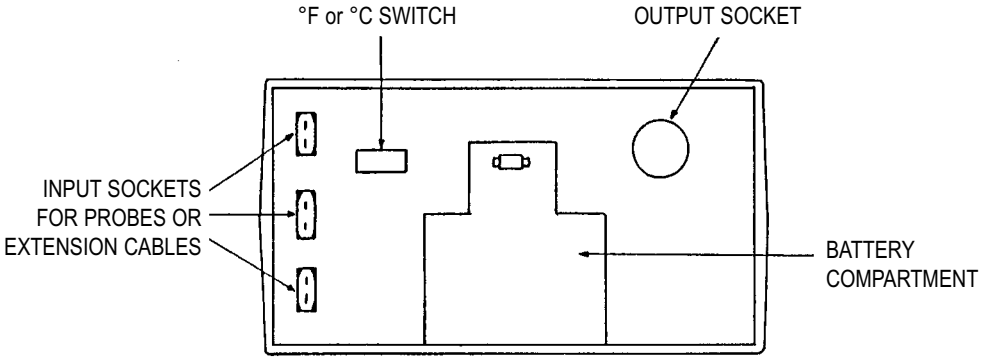
1.0 The Physitemp Thermalert series Clinical Monitoring Thermometers are compact, digital instruments for continuous temperature monitoring. They are all battery operated. Model TH-8 has 3 probe inputs for monitoring of up to 3 sites, and provides a choice of reading in degrees C or degrees F.

2.0 INITIAL INSTALLATION

2.1 The TH-8 thermometer is designed to mount as follows:
(a) Flat, on rubber feet provided.
(b) Bench mounting with optional tilt stand (TTS-4).



2.2 Plug any Physitemp type T thermocouple probes into the blue polarized sockets on the rear of the instrument.



3.0 PRECAUTIONS

3.1 As with any temperature monitoring system, use suitable accepted technique during electro-surgical procedures to minimize the possibility that the probe cable will serve as an alternate path for radio frequency current and burn the patient.

- Properly locate an adequate electrosurgical dispersive electrode close to the active surgical site.
- Do not drape the probe cable over grounded metallic surfaces or intertwine it with the cables of the electrosurgical generator.

3.2 Never pull directly on the probe cable to disconnect.

3.3 Do not gas sterilize or autoclave the instrument.

3.4 Do not immerse the instrument in liquids for cleaning. If necessary, clean the instrument case with a cloth moistened with a mild non-staining germicidal detergent and warm water.

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4.0 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

4.1 Connect temperature sensor(s) and cable(s). One, two or three of the numbered INPUTS may be used.

4.2 Depress the ON-OFF pushbutton. In the ON position an orange indicator will be displayed within the pushbutton. For several seconds the display should read “1888” as a segment check. Do not use thermometer if any display numeral is incomplete.

4.3 Depress the numbered INPUT SELECT pushbutton which corresponds with the INPUTS connection of the sensor to be monitored. A blue indicator will be displayed within the pushbutton selected.

4.4 Monitor temperature. If more than one sensor is connected, switch whenever desired by depressing the appropriate INPUT SELECT pushbutton. A calibration check is not necessary before each use.

4.5 Special display indications.

LO BAT - This display appears when battery voltage is low. However, enough power remains for at least 8 hours of accurate monitoring. The batteries should be replaced as soon as convenient.

INPUT - This indicates an input circuit problem. Check connections. If necessary, replace sensor or extension lead.

C or F - Display indicates temperature scale that has been selected with the slide switch on the back panel.

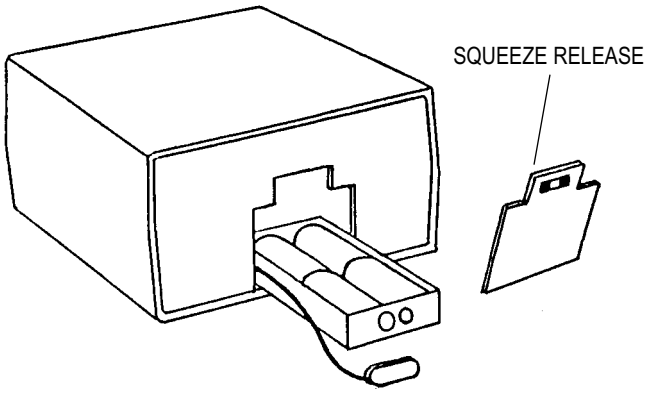
5.0 REPLACING BATTERIES CAUTION: Use only alkaline “C" cell batteries.

5.1 Switch instrument OFF.

5.2 Grasp "squeeze release" on back panel and pull off battery retainer.

5.3 Remove battery connectors and slide out battery holder.

5.4 Discard old batteries and replace with fresh “C" cells.



5.5 Replace battery holder and refit connectors.

5.6 Insert lower edge of battery retainer into bottom of case. While squeezing the "squeeze release" push retainer in until flush with back of case. Release the squeeze release and push the battery retainer in until the latch clicks.

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6.0 CHECKING CALIBRATION

6.1 The Thermalert TH-8 thermometer incorporates an automatic zeroing amplifier which produces near-perfect stability of calibration. A calibration check is not necessary before each use. Under normal circumstances, the instrument will provide years of service without requiring recalibration.

6.2 Should it be suspected that the instrument is out of calibration, it may be checked with the Physitemp type T calibrator (Model CT-3), or if this is unavailable, with an NIST calibrated thermometer. Verifying instrument calibration with an NIST calibrated thermometer requires extremely careful technique, an accurate reference standard thermometer, and a reasonably draft-free location. The following apparatus and supplies are needed:

1 1 - quart thermos flask with 2-hole cork
1 Stirrer
2 NIST traceable mercury in glass thermometer, 0.05° graduations, partial immersion, 25-50°C (78-122°F) with ice point scale.
2 Physitemp type T temperature probe
Ice made from distilled water
Distilled water

6.3 Preparation of a 0°C icebath:

a) Crush the ice and fill the thermos flask till full. Top off with distilled water. Leave for 30 minutes to allow temperature to stabilize, stirring periodically.

b) Immerse the standard mercury-in-glass thermometer in the ice bath to the immersion mark on the stem. Stir the bath well and compare with thermometer reading at 0°C with the correction table supplied with the thermometer. If the error is greater than 0.05 °C, wait 10 minutes, stir the water bath and remeasure. If the error remains greater, test with another standard thermometer.

A complete calibration check requires two different measurements, one for each of the temperature ranges of the TH-8.

6.4 CHECKING THE LOW END OF THE TEMPERATURE RANGE

(a) Attach one of the thermocouple sensors to the standard thermometer with an elastic band. The tip of the sensor should be at the same height as the bulb of the mercury thermometer. Connect the sensor to any input of the TH-8. Immerse the mercury-in-glass thermometer and thermocouple sensor in the ice bath to the immersion mark, through the cork, and stir well. Wait 10 minutes. Be sure sensors are not touching side of vessel.

(b) Switch the TH-8 on with the slide switch on the back panel in the degrees F position. Make sure the “LO BAT” display indication does not appear. Stir the water bath well, and read the mercury-in-glass thermometer to an accuracy of 0.05 degrees, making sure to minimize parallax errors in the reading. Apply any necessary corrections from the mercury-in-glass ther-

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mometer calibration data, and convert from Centigrade to Fahrenheit if necessary by mutiplying by 9/5 and adding 32. Compare this reading with that of the Model TH-8. Note both Fahrenheit readings and any differences on a record sheet.

(c) Move the slide switch to the degrees C position. Stir the water bath another time, and again compare the standard thermometer reading with that of the instrument. Record both Centigrade readings and any difference.

6.5 CHECKING THE HIGH END OF THE TEMPERATURE RANGE

(a) Fill the other thermos flask with a mixture of hot and cold water to produce a temperature of approximately 45°C (113°Fahrenheit).

(b) Using the second standard mercury-in-glass thermometer with the second thermocouple sensor attached, stir the bath well and wait 10 minutes.

(c) Repeat step 6.4 (b) for checking high end of the range. Recheck the low end of the temperature range to ensure that no change has occurred. If change has occurred, repeat the entire calibration procedure.

6.7 Allowing for some reading error in mercury themometer (there can be none with the digital instrument display) and possible probe error, readings should agree within the limits noted in section 9.7. This means, as an approximate rule of thumb, that the difference between standard and instrument readings should not exceed 0.2°C or 0.4°F. The exact error limits depend on the actual temperature at which the calibration is checked.

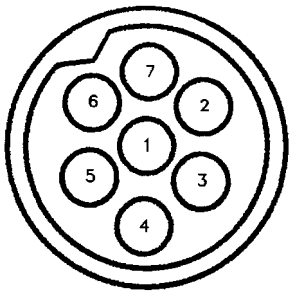
6.8 If the instrument appears to be out of calibration based on the foregoing checks, it should be returned for service (see section 12).

Please note - these calibration instructions will provide a calibration accuracy of not better than ±0.2°C. A more accurate method requires the use of a temperature controlled oven and potentiometric facilities in place of the water baths described above. Please consult the Service Dept. at Physitemp for details.

7.0 THERMALERT AUXILIARY OUTPUT

If your TH-8 has been supplied with the analog output option, the pins are connected as follows:

Pin 2 - analog output positive
Pin 6 - analog output return



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8.0 SPECIFICATIONS

Temperature Range	-10 to 60 °C 0 to 140 °F Degrees F or degrees C user selected
Resolution	0.1°, Fahrenheit or Centigrade
Repeatability	0.1°
Calibration	Conforms to National Institute of Standards and Technology tables (Monograph 125).
Instrument Accuracy	0.1°C (+0.2 degrees) ±1 digit at 25°C ambient
Sensors	Any Physitemp type T thermocouple probe.
Ambient Operating Range	15°C - 40°C
Storage	0 to 55° C (32 to 132° F)
Readout	3 1/2 digits, LCD 0.5” high
Display check	Automatic “1888” displayed after switch-on tests all segments.
Batteries	4 “C” cells. Alkaline or Mercury may be used. Carbon-Zinc cells are not recommended.
Battery Life Expectancy	2000 hours continuous (alkaline)
Battery Warning	Automatic. LO-BAT appears on display when battery voltage is low, but several hours of life remain.
Input Check	Automatic. INPUT appears on display when input circuit problem (open sensors) occur.
Auxiliary connection	Interface for alarm unit.
Size	3-1/2” H x 6” W x 6 1/4” D
Weight	Approximately 3 lbs. with batteries (1.4 kg.)
Leakage Current	Instrument is isolated from ground and from mounting supports to 5000 volts DC. Low capacitance design minimizes risk caused by faulty patient grounding during electrosurgery. Leakage is less than l0µA at 60Hz.
Safety Features	Conforms to NFPA 99 Inhalation Anesthetics 1984 (operating voltage less than l0V), battery operated, suitable for use with flammable anesthetics. ANSI/AAMI Safe Current Limits for Electronic Apparatus, 1978

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9.0 TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT WITH THERMOCOUPLE SENSORS

9.1 The thermocouple is a simple and widely accepted device for measuring temperature. It comprises two wires of dissimilar metals fused together to form a junction which produces an electrical output proportional to temperature. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST Monograph 125, 1974) has tabulated the voltage/temperature relationships of many commonly used thermocouple pairs; their tables on copper/constantan form the basis for calibration of Physitemp thermometers.

9.2 At one time, accurate thermocouple temperature measurements needed elaborate potentiometers and reference to a source of known temperature, such as an ice bath. The advent of modern solid state devices has made possible the design of an inexpensive thermocouple thermometer which is direct reading. The first of these was Bailey thermometer BAT-4, which was designed in 1969 and is now in use throughout the world. Your Thermalert is an advanced version of the original equipment using the latest low power digital technology and compensated electronic reference circuitry.

9.3 As compared with thermistor sensors which were formerly used exclusively in portable thermometers, thermocouples have these advantages:

(a) wide temperature range, e.g. -200°C to over +1300°C.
(b) High stability of output.
(c) Interchangeability - no recalibration required.
(d) Accuracy traceable to NIST calibrations.
(e) Low cost; users can even make their own sensors.
(f) Microscopic size when needed, as in Physitemp microprobes.
(g) Nearly instant response.
(h) Better measurement accuracy due to low mass with smaller heat loss.

9.4 The main disadvantage of the thermocouple low sensitivity was overcome by the development of auto zeroing amplifiers which are now used in all Physitemp thermometers. This type of amplifier is essentially drift-free. It makes possible an electronic thermometer which is permanently calibrated, just like a mercury thermometer. The following notes may help the user to avoid some of the errors most frequently made in temperature measurement.

9.5 Faulty measurement technique with any type of thermometer can produce errors of several degrees. Errors attributed to "out of calibration" equipment can often be corrected by a simple change of technique.

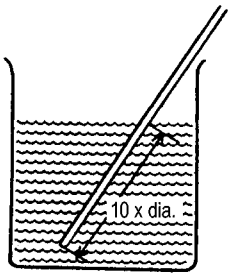
9.6 Thermocouple probes, like all other temperature sensing devices, must be placed so that they reach, as closely as possible, the temperature of the material to be measured. Probes are tip-sensitive, but when measuring the temperatures of liquids, semi-solids or hard surfaces, it is not sufficient to bring only the tip into contact with the material being measured. This is because there will be loss of heat along both the thermocouple wires and their sheath, so readings will be low. The effect can be greatly reduced if part of the metal sheath is also placed in contact with the material. In liquids and semi-solids, the tip and sheath are simply immersed; on solid surfaces, part of the sheath is laid against the surface.

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Here is a useful rough rule: Heat leakage effects are substantially reduced when an amount of probe equal to 10 or more sheath diameters is immersed or laid on the suface. For example, with a probe of 1/16” diameter, 10 x 1/16” = 10/16 = .625 = the minimum immersion depth.

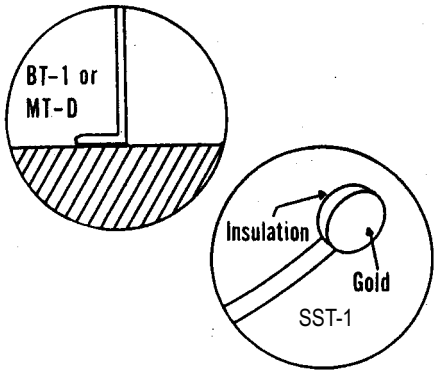
9.7 Errors between thermocouple probes. All Physitemp probes and sensors are made with thermocouple wire that has been specially tested to meet our own stringent standards. Our probes are guaranteed accurate to within 0.1°C in the range 0-50°C. Copper-Constantan (type T) thermocouples from other manufacturers are normally close to this accuracy provided they are ordered to "special limits of error," and so are suitable for use with our thermometer. This interchangeability of sensor, including microprobes, is a major advantage of Physitemp thermocouple thermometers.

9.8 Measurements in Liquids. These are quite easy to make, because there is good thermal contact between liquid and probe. The latter quickly reaches liquid temperature and readings can be taken within a few seconds. However, a liquid which has been heated above or cooled below ambient will be losing or gaining heat, and convection currents will give rise to temperature variations of up to several degrees. These variations can be reduced by vigorous stirring. This simple precaution must always be taken.



9.9 Measurements of Air Temperature. Temperature can vary widely in different parts of a room; differences of at least several degrees will usually be noted. When a microprobe is used to indicate air temperature, readings will often fluctuate rapidly, responding to actual temperature changes caused by air currents. Breathing near the microprobe will produce wide fluctuations. These effects indicate the sensitivity of the Thermalert/microprobe combination, due to high discrimination of the instrument and almost instant response of the probe. Fluctuations can easily be eliminated by bringing the probe into contact with a metallic object, thus increasing its effective mass and slowing the response. Using a larger probe will have the same results.

9.10 Measurements on Solid Surfaces. These are most easily made with surface probes such as our BT-1 and MT-D. The right-angled tip provides the 10 diameters of probe contact specified in Section 9.6. Straight probes may also be used, provided that sufficient shaft length is in contact with the surface to be measured. In general, the smaller the probe, the more accurately it will measure the surface temperature of a solid. For instance, an MT-29 microprobe, because of its small size, needs to be in contact with the surface for as little as 1/8”. SST-1 has a 1/4” gold disc sensor. Gold is an excellent conductor, and is non-allergenic and non-polluting. It makes a fine skin surface probe.



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10.0 REPAIRS AND RECALIBRATION

10.1 In the event that a Thermalert Monitoring Thermometer is to be returned for repair and recalibration, please pack it with care and send it prepaid to:

Physitemp Instruments, Inc
Service Departement
154 Huron Avenue
Clifton, NJ 07013 USA

Please include with the instrument:

(1) A note describing any problems encountered.
(2) The name and telephone of the user or other person we can contact.
(3) The complete return address for shipping.

10.2 A Service Manual for TH-8 is available at additional charge. It includes a schematic, component locator, trouble-shooting guide and complete calibration instructions. Specific test equipment is required for recalibration or other servicing. Consult Physitemp Inc. for further service information by telephone at

Tel: 973-779-5577
Fax: 973-779-5954
E-mail: physitemp@aol.com

10.3 Physitemp Instruments Inc. warrants this instrument to be free from defects in material and workmanship for 12 months from date of shipment. Repair or replacement will be made at no charge at the discretion of Physitemp if the defect is not the result of misuse or abuse. Physitemp accepts no consequential liability for delay in delivery, alleged faulty performance of the product, or for any other cause.

Cables and probes are considered expendable and are not covered by this warranty. See separate warranty enclosed with probes.

For your protection, please pack and return items carefully and insure them against possible damage or loss in transit. Physitemp will not be responsible for damage resulting from careless or inadequate packaging. Please return freight prepaid.

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