A high-density extruded heat sink and a four-pass liquid exchanger provides good cooling capacity in a relatively small size.

Useful for small-to-medium heat loads in medical products, laser diode coolers, laboratory instruments, gas-stream dehumidification, etc.

Can be customized with swirl inserts in the liquid loops to improve heat transfer at low flow rates.

Threaded hole located in liquid exchanger provides for easy attachment of a temperature sensor.

The cooler can easily be customized for production-sized orders to meet your exact requirements.

CE marked, RoHS compliant.
**LC-061 Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Specification Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TE Power (typical)¹</td>
<td>24 VDC at 4.5 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE Power (maximum)²</td>
<td>24 VDC at 5.5 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot-side Fan Power</td>
<td>24 VDC at 0.34 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEMA Rating</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please review the product manual: *Thermoelectric Cooling Assembly (TCA) Instruction Manual*, FAQ’s and related technical information, and ordering information posted on our web site before purchasing or using this product.

Performance is based on unrestricted air flow to fan and from air-flow outlets and 1.6 L/min water flow rate through heat exchanger. Do not operate if the ambient, liquid, heat sink, or cold sink temperatures exceed 70 °C. Do not operate at air temperatures below -10 °C. Do not freeze the liquid. Do not exceed 205 kPa water pressure.

NOTE: All dimensions are in millimeters

2. Cold side shown in blue; hot side shown in red

A 3D PDF, .igs, and .sldprt solid models are also available from the website. Contact TE Technology for 3D solid models in STEP or SAT format.

¹Current, at steady state, is rated at +25 °C ambient, +25 °C inlet water, maximum heat removal. At 5 °C inlet, the typical steady-state current is 4.4 A.

²Current, at steady-state operation under-worst case conditions, is rated at -10 °C ambient, +70 °C inlet, maximum heat removal.

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**Performance**

- **Ambient-Side Air Flow Outlet**: 127 mm x 25.4 mm
- **Ambient-Side Air Flow Inlet**: 104.6 mm x 11.2 mm
- **Thread Boss Can Be Used for Mounting**: Ø9.5 mm
- **25 Deep Hole with M3 x 0.5 Threading Tapped 9.7 Deep for Sensor Mounting**: 30.2 mm x 17.4 mm
- **M3 x 0.5 Threading Tapped 9.7 Deep for Sensor Mounting**: 127 mm x 25.4 mm
- **4X M5 x 0.8 Threading Tapped 9.7 Deep**: 127 mm x 23.5 mm
- **25 Deep Holes with M3 x 0.5 Threading Tapped 9.7 Deep for Sensor Mounting**: 31 mm x 48.5 mm
- **Thread Boss Can Be Used For Mounting**: 53.9 mm x 7.6 mm

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**Expert Engineering, Precision Manufacturing:** Quality Thermal Solutions Delivered

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**Note:** All specifications are subject to change without notice. © 2010 TE Technology, Inc.
How to use the Performance Graph:

1. Select Performance Line.
The diagonal lines shown represent cooling performance at the indicated ambient air temperature (inlet to ambient-side fan). If the cooler is to operate at a different ambient, then you must sketch in a new performance line. This can be drawn parallel to one of the existing lines, using the distance between the existing lines as a scale to properly locate the new line.

2. Select Enclosure Temperature.
Draw a horizontal line on the graph corresponding to the desired inlet water temperature until it intersects with the performance line corresponding to the ambient temperature at which the cooler is to operate.

3. Determine Cooling Capacity.
The maximum amount of heat that the cooler can remove from the water is determined by the intersection point (determined in the previous step). If the heat load exceeds the cooling capacity, then the cooler will not be able to maintain the desired water temperature. If the heat load is less, then the cooler can operate with less input power.

Example: You need to maintain the water at 15 °C while in a 25 °C ambient. The cooler can remove a maximum of approximately 40 W of heat from the water. If the heat load (internally generated heat plus the heat gain through insulation, solar, vapor condensation, etc.) in the water exceeds this, you would need more coolers and/or a larger cooler.