

Electrical Installation Requirements

Care should be taken to separate the power and signal cables to prevent electrical interference and possible damage due to inadvertent connection.

The power outputs are fitted with suppressors to protect against electrical interference when switching off solenoid valves or contactors. It is therefore essential to observe the output polarity. The line voltage should be connected to the terminals marked **LN** and the switched loads to **LD**.

The plant inputs are electrically isolated. A voltage free contact should be connected for the logical conditions, **man trapped** and **plant fault**.

The control supply neutral must be connected to terminal 1 for EMC operation.

CE Conformance

This unit conforms with the relevant EU standards when installed according to the JTL Installation Requirements for this product

Inputs

Input (CON 2)		
13 14	INPUT 1	MAN TRAPPED OR DOOR CLOSED
12 14	INPUT 2	PLANT FAULT OR REFRIGERANT LEAK
Temperatures and Pressure (CON 4)		
25, 26	AIR ON TEMP	
23, 24	AIR OFF TEMP	
21, 22	EVAPORATOR TEMP	
19, 20	SUCTION LINE TEMP	
17, 18	TERMINATION	
15, 16	SUCTION PRESSURE ! +	

Outputs

Outputs (CON 3)				
2 3	LD1 LN1&2	OUTPUT 1	(N/O LOAD) (LINE)	PAN HEATER
4 3	LD2 LN1&2	OUTPUT 2	(N/O LOAD) (LINE)	FANS
5 6	LD3 LN3&4	OUTPUT 3	(N/O LOAD) (LINE)	SUCTION VALVE
7 6	LD4 LN3&4	OUTPUT 4	(N/O LOAD) (LINE)	DEFROST
8 9	LD5 LN5	OUTPUT 5	(N/O LOAD) (LINE)	PULSED EXPANSION VALVE

Use of Maintenance Unit

The controller can be checked and the operation adjusted using a JTL portable maintenance unit which plugs into the controller. Each item of information has an item number. The more important items are listed in the tables overleaf.

Examples:

To read item 21 press:



To set item 31 to &20.0 press:



To correct errors press:



To select next or previous items press:



Initial Commissioning and Bitswitch Settings

The controller has 4 sets of data built in to its program for use during commissioning. These can be accessed by setting the virtual bitswitches as shown in the table overleaf and then setting item 9 to 1234. The virtual bitswitches are set using item 966. This loads into the controller a suitable set of data for the selected type of case. Adjustments should then be made as necessary. The range over which the settings can be adjusted is also defined by the bitswitch setting.

If a JTL communications network is connected to the controller then the unit number should be set on item 1.

Coldroom Temperature

The coldroom temperature (item 20) is normally the air on temperature. In the event of a faulty sensor the controller will use the data from the other sensors to calculate the coldroom temperature to the best approximation.

Temperature Display

The temperature displays the coldroom temperature. The temperature can be displayed in Celsius or Fahrenheit as selected by item 122.

The UICI controller drives the JTL LCD14 display using a CAB75 cable. Various cable lengths are available.

Refrigerant Type

This controller will operate for Carbon Dioxide (R744) and various HFC refrigerants as well as HCFC type R408A. The refrigerant choice is made on item 157. Carbon Dioxide can be set for subcritical or transcritical operation. It is essential that item 157 is set correctly as the controller automatically selects the correct pressure transducer. -1 to 34 bar for subcritical CO2, 0-60 bar for transcritical CO2.

Control Strategy

The controller can control to the coldroom temperature or the air off temperature selected using item 275.

The temperature is controlled to the setpoint by controlling pulsed expansion valve.

When set for air off control the controller uses the computed air off temperature setpoint (item 28) which is calculated by comparing the coldroom temperature with the coldroom temperature setpoint. The computed setpoint is raised or lowered depending on whether the coldroom temperature is below or above the coldroom temperature setpoint. The computed air off setpoint cannot go below the value set on item 31.

In the event of an air on sensor fault the control automatically switches to air off and vice versa.

Superheat Control

The superheat is calculated using the suction pressure and temperature. A backup strategy uses the evaporator and suction line temperatures to calculate the superheat.

The superheat control can be set to operate in 3 ways using item 188.

a) SUCCEEDS. In SUCCEEDS strategy the air temperature is controlled and the superheat allowed to float.

The pulsed expansion valve opening is controlled primarily using a PI strategy on the control temperature. The valve is opened and shut over a fixed period of time (6.25 s) to meter the appropriate amount of refrigeration. The proportional gain and the integral time constant for the PI control are adjustable.

b) SUCCEEDS with limit. The superheat is allowed to float to the maximum set on item 189. When the temperature is achieved the PEV shut. It is reopened again with a deadband adjustment on item 140.

c) Fixed. The superheat is controlled using PI control on the superheat temperature. When the temperature is achieved the PEV is shut. It is reopened again with a deadband adjustment on item 140.

In SUCCEEDS control if the superheat falls below the minimum level set on item 162 or 186, the PEV is progressively shut to effect recovery from excess liquid supply. This is called override.

After override is complete, ie. superheat recovers, PI control will be resumed but with a modified (reduced) value. The modifier is shown on item 190 and the output to the PEV valve is shown on item 168.

Suction Pressure

The pressure has two source options.

- a) local transducer
- b) from broadcast

The local transducer is enabled using item 340.

When the transducer is disabled or faulty pressure is available from a broadcast.

The broadcast pressure can be viewed on item 341.

If the local transducer is faulty or the broadcast failure timeout occurs the controller defaults to two temperature control and SUCCEEDS control and a transducer alarm is raised.

Pressure Transducer Failure Strategies

There are 3 strategies (set on item 177):

1. Open circuit. Automatic switch to 2 temperature control and raise transducer fault alarm.
2. Auto zero adjust.
3. Network zero range check against average plant pressure, high pressure gives automatic switch to 2 temperature control. Outside range raise transducer fault alarm.

All 3 strategies are subject to a 5 minute delay timer. The delay is symmetrical i.e. the condition must be present/clear for 5 minutes to set/clear alarm.

7 bar transducers are alarmed at +/- 5 psi and auto zero range limited to +/- 7.5 psi. 34 bar transducers are alarmed at +/- 15 psi and auto zero range limited to +/- 22.5 psi. Auto switch to 2 temperature control is on upper limit of range i.e. +75 and +22.5 psi.

External shutdown facilities

If item 273 is set on then when input 2 is energized the expansion valve is closed. This override input is to prevent "flooding back" in the event of plant failure.

There is also a shutdown feature which can be enabled using item 174. High suction pressure on the transducer input can also shut the pulsed expansion valve.

Defrost Initiation Strategies

The defrost strategy can be initiated in 2 fundamental ways using item 107. Defrost initiation can be by real time clock, or by command on the JTL communications network.

When real time defrost is selected items 51-56 set the start of defrost. The schedule can be set for 12 or 24 hour sequence (item 160). Each timed defrost can be programmed for electric or off cycle using items 351-356.

Network initiated defrost can be divided into 3 groups; PREDICT, coordinated and scheduled.

This controller uses the PREDICT 1 method which monitors the PEV override operation.

PREDICT defrost requires that a JTL PREDICT defrost coordinator unit is available on the network. This unit receives requests from the PREDICT controllers and coordinates these requests so that the defrosts are organised ensuring the electrical and refrigeration requirements are met. When the controller requests a defrost the PREDICT coordinator will send out a defrost command at a suitable time. If the backup strategy is invoked the controller reverts to real time schedule.

Coordinated timed defrost requires a timed defrost or defrost coordinator to be present in the network. When coordinated timed request is selected then the controller requests a defrost as defined by the number of defrosts a day as set on item 69. The defrost coordinator coordinates the defrost as required. The backup strategy can be chosen to fall to learned defrost schedule or real time backup.

Backup Defrost Initiation Strategies

For network initiated defrost, 2 defrost backup strategies are included. The strategy choice is made on item 107.

For learned backup the last 24 hours defrost operation is continuously monitored and the defrost schedule is learned. For real time backup the defrost schedule as set up for real time defrost on items 51-56 is used.

If network communication fails, the selected backup strategy is automatically used. The unit reverts to network control whenever the network communications is operational.

The backup strategy is also invoked if the network signals that communications has failed to the defrost scheduler or if there is a fault at the defrost scheduler.

Defrost

The defrost output relay is energised during the defrost period.

The PEV is closed during defrost. The auxiliary output can be selected for fan or heater control. During defrost the fans can be stopped and the auxiliary heater energised.

A pump down delay can be applied (item 61) before the defrost/output and heater are energised. During pump down the PEV is closed.

The display shows "dEF"

Defrost Termination

The controller stays in defrost at least until the minimum defrost time, on item 145, is exceeded. If the termination temperature is reached before the minimum defrost time then the defrost heater is cycled.

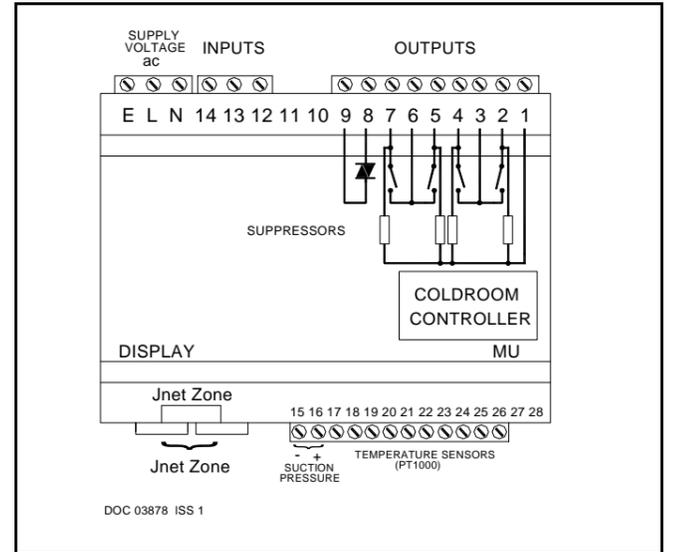
Defrost Recovery

When the termination temperature or time is reached the controller enters defrost recovery. The heater is de-energised. The termination method can be chosen using item 144.

A time delay can be applied (item 49) after defrost before the PEV is reopened.

A drain down time delay can be applied (item 59) after defrost before the liquid valve is reopened. During drain down if the auxiliary heater output is selected it is energised.

The display shows "dEF".



Forced Refrigeration and Defrost

The maintenance unit can be used to force controller into a particular mode. This is done using items 77-79. While the maintenance unit is plugged in the controller will remain in the selected mode permanently. Once the maintenance unit is unplugged the controller will revert to normal control after 30 minutes.

When the network initiated defrost strategy is selected, forced defrost will send a command to the JTL defrost scheduler to initiate a defrost and does not act locally.

Fan Control

The fans can be controlled in various ways.

If item 108 is set to "fans off during defrost" or "off during electric defrost" then during defrost recovery the fans can be controlled depending on the evaporator temperature or time delay after defrost. If item 109 is set to 00:00 when the evaporator temperature is low enough, the fans start. There is a 5 degree deadband. If item 109 is set to a time then the fans are held off until the time delay has occurred.

Load shedding

The controller has the ability to reduce the electrical load on request by network broadcast. Up to 8 individual broadcast signals can be assigned to the following functions.

- Inhibit defrost,
- Inhibit refrigeration,
- Fans off,

High Temperature Alarms

The coldroom temperature is monitored continually. The temperature error is averaged over the period set on item 47.

If the average temperature error exceeds the alarm level then an alarm is given which is shown on the display and available, for remote indication, on the JTL alarm system.

If the average temperature error exceeds half the alarm tolerance a warning alarm is given which is available on the JTL alarm system. If this alarm is present during the last 24 hours for more than the set period a trend alarm is given which is also available on the JTL alarm system if item 127 is set then.

The temperature tolerance is set on item 32. Setting the tolerance to 0.0°C disables the alarms.

High temperature alarms are cancelled during defrost and defrost recovery.

Low Temperature Alarms

There is a low temperature alarm which generates in the same way as the high temperature alarm. The tolerance is set on item 480.

Excessive Superheat Alarms

If the measured Superheat exceeds 50°C then a sensor fault is assumed and the maximum opening of the expansion valve is reduced to 33% of the maximum allowed. When the measured Superheat is between 30 and 50°C the fault condition is activated if the suction temperature exceeds the air on temperature.

Network Shutdown and Fans Only Mode

This controller supports the JTL Network shutdown and fans only facilities. When these facilities are enabled by item 62. If a shutdown or fans only command is received over the JTL Network, the refrigeration is stopped and alarms are disabled. The high temperature alarm sequence is initialised.

INPUT 1 CONFIGURATION

Input 1 can be used for the "man trapped" alarm OR coldroom door state.

Man Trapped Alarm

A man trapped alarm input is available for alarm indication and on the JTL network. The alarm is activated when there is no input.

Coldroom Isolation

The controller can be isolated for standby operations using item 67. When isolated, all output relays are de-energised and the alarms disabled.

Coldstore Door Functions

When the coldstore door is opened, refrigeration is stopped by shutting the liquid solenoid valve and stopping the evaporator fans. If the door remains open for a time longer than the value set on item 64 then refrigeration is restarted. If the door remains open for a time longer than set on item 33 then an alarm is given. The door open alarm can be set to be critical using item 126.

Timer Controlled Shutdown

When used in conjunction with a JTL timer on the network the controller can be put into shutdown mode. Item 238 is used to select the appropriate network timer and item 239 shows the associated network command state.

Suction Pressure Optimisation

When used in conjunction with JTL pack control and suction optimisers this unit is normally included in the suction pressure optimiser algorithm. It can be explicitly excluded by setting item 200 to 1.

Daylight Saving

When connected to a JTL network this controller can operate by displaying daylight saving time for its time and defrost schedule. Daylight saving operation is selected by setting item 18. The connected network controller then adjusts the times automatically during the daylight saving period.

ADJUSTABLE PARAMETERS				UICI
	item	Function	Range	Units
TEMPS & ALARMS	36-39 147 32 47 480 481 127	Sensor selections Termination sensor selection Overtemperature tolerance Alarm averaging time Under temperature tolerance Temperature warning trend Alarms inhibited during defrost	0=off 1=on 0=off 1=on 0 to +20 00:30 to 03:00 0 to -40 00:00 to 23:59 0=Alarm always 1=Inhibit during defrost	°C hr:mn hr:mn
CONTROL	275 140 30 48 67	Control temperature Temperature control deadband Temperature setpoint Compressor starts/hour Isolate coldroom	0=Air off 1=Coldroom 0.4 to 3.0 -30 to +25 unlimited /10/15/20 0=normal 1=isolated	°C °C
PULSED EXPANSION VALVE FUNCTIONS	157 158 161 188 189 162 186 163 187 164 170 171 174 177 179 273 340 342	Refrigerant type Pressure transducers zero offset Control strategy Enable maximum superheat control Maximum superheat Minimum superheat (pressure) Minimum superheat (2 temperature) Maximum valve opening (pressure) Minimum valve opening (2 temperature) Minimum valve opening PEV proportional gain PEV integral time constant High suction pressure shutdown Auto zero pressure enable Pressure display choice PEV override input Disable local transducer Local pressure broadcast timeout	3 - 15 @ type shown on MU display) -7 to +7 1=2 temperature 2=pressure 0=no 1=yes 6.0 - 12.0 0 - 10 0 - 5 10 - 100 5 - 50 0 - 50 1 - 100 1 - 250 0=disabled 1=enabled 0=disabled 1=enabled 1=psi 2=bar 3=kPa 0=disable 1=enable 0=enables 1=disabled 30-300	psi °C °C % % %
DEFROST INITIATION	107 69 61 51-56 351-356 60 211 210 213 214 223 225 226 242	Defrost strategy Number of defrosts expected or required Pump down time Defrost schedule Defrost type for times 51-56 Defrost schedule 12/24 hour clock Evaporator group Electrical supply distribution panel no Electrical supply circuit Defrost method Defrost requirement priority PREDICT Minimum time between defrosts PREDICT Maximum time between defrosts PREDICT override initiation	0=none 2=Network (learned backup)3=Time 5=PREDICT 7=Network (real time backup) 8=Coordinated (learned) 9=Coordinated (real time) 0 to 12 00:00 - 00:10 00:01 - 23:59 0=Electric 1=Off cycle 0=24hr 1=12hr 0=none 1=Lt 2=Ht 3=Satellite 0 to 15=panel no 0=none 1-15=circuit 0=brown phase 1=black phase 2=grey phase 3=3 phase 4=2 pipe gas 5=3 pipe gas 6=off cycle 1 to 8 2 to 8 6 to 72 0 - 100	hr:mn hr:mn hours hours %
DEFROST TERMINATION	144 50 145 57 59 49	Defrost termination method Defrost termination temp Minimum defrost time Defrost termination time Drain down time Refrigeration delay after defrost	1=Evaporator 2= Air off 3=Termination 4=Time only 0 to +20 00:00 - 00:30 00:05 to 00:59 00:00 to 00:10 00:00 to 00:10	°C hr:mn hr:mn hr:mn hr:mn
FAN CONTROL	108 146 109	Fan control Temperature to turn fans off during defrost Fan delay after defrost	1=run always 2=off during defrost 3=off during electric defrost -12 to +20 00:00 - 00:10	°C hr:mn
LOAD SHEDDING	600 601 602 603	Load shedding inhibit defrost inhibit refrigeration Fans off	0=off 1=enabled 0=off 1-8 broadcast input 0=off 1-8 broadcast input 0=off 1-8 broadcast input	
DOOR	128 126 33 64	Select door functions Door alarms critical Door open alarm delay Door open refrigeration delay	0=off 1=on 0=not critical 1=critical 00:00 to 00:30 00:00 to 00:30	hr:mn hr:mn
Jnet FUNCTIONS	1 62 133 134 200 238 18	Unit number Jnet network shutdown selection Enable plant to override temp control Enable plant to cut off refrigeration Exclude from suction optimisation Select network shutdown timer Daylight saving operation	0.1 - 899.8 0=disabled 1=enabled 0=off 1=on 0=disabled 1=enabled 0=include 1=exclude 0=disabled 1-8=timer number 0=standard time 1=daylight saving time	
DISPLAY	122 199	Temperature display choice Display backlight	0=Celsius 1=Fahrenheit 0=off 1=on 2=off Flashing for alarm 3=Flashing for alarm	
INPUTS	138	Input 2 function	3=Man trapped 4=door open	

Virtual bitswitch settings 0 Frozen food (CO2), 1 Frozen Food (HFC), 2 Chillers, 3 Produce, (Where 0to3 is the virtual bitswitch setting on item 966)

OTHER USEFUL ITEMS

Item	Function	Item	Function	Item	Function	Item	Function
20	TEMPERATURES Coldroom temperature	154	PULSED EXPANSION VALVE FUNCTIONS Force pressure average to current reading	70	MODE INPUTS & OUTPUTS Operating mode	40	DEFROST Duration of last defrost
21	Air on temperature	155	Suction pressure	71	Plant fault input	41	Time since end of last defrost
22	Air off temperature	156	Superheat	72	Defrost output state	42	Duration of this defrost
23	Evaporator temperature	159	Auto zero offset	74	Auxiliary output state	46	Communications defrost command
24	Suction line temperature	166	Force PEV opening (%)	139	Man trapped input state	77	Forced defrost
141	Termination sensor temperature	168	PEV valve opening (%)	63	Jnet NETWORK FUNCTIONS Network shutdown and fans only command states	78	Inhibit defrost
482	Accumulated warning time	169	Pressure transducer types	203	Associated plant suction line	79	Forced refrigeration
28	CONTROL Effective air off setpoint	181	PEV status	239	Network timer command state	261-272	Learned defrost schedule
240	Liquid valve open %	182	Time since last override (hr:mn)			219	Defrost arrangement from network
241	Average liquid valve open %	190	Duration of last override (sec)			221	Forced defrost requirement
		341	Modifier output (%)			222	Enable forced defrost requirement
		197	Local pressure broadcast			243	PREDICT override average (%)
		279	Current superheat method				
			Current superheat strategy				

OUTPUT STATE DIAGRAM FOR JTL CONTROLLER

UICI

MODE OF OPERATION		OUTPUT & FUNCTION				
		RL1	RL2	RL3	RL4	RL5
		PAN HEATER	FAN (N/O)	SUCTION VALVE (N/O)	DEFROST (C/O)	PULSED EXPANSION VALVE (N/O) Solid state output
N O R M A L R E F R I G E R A T I O N C Y C L E	REFRIGERATION	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	CYCLES ON CONTROL TEMPERATURE
	PUMP DOWN Adjustable time [61]	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
	DEFROST Time/temp terminated [57]/[50]	ON	OFF (See Note 2)	OFF	Cycles on termination temp	OFF
	DRAIN DOWN Adjustable time [59]	ON	OFF (See Note 2)	OFF	OFF	OFF
	LIQUID HOLD OFF Adjustable time [49]	OFF	OFF (See Note 2)	ON	OFF	OFF
	RECOVERY TIME Time/temp terminated	OFF	TEMPERATURE OR TIME CONTROLLED (See Note 1)	ON	OFF	CYCLES ON CONTROL TEMPERATURE
	REFRIGERATION	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	CYCLES ON CONTROL TEMPERATURE
PLANT FAULT		OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
ISOLATED		OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
UNIT SHUTDOWN		OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
FANS ONLY SHUTDOWN		OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
FORCED DEFROST		ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
FORCED REFRIGERATION		OFF	ON	ON	OFF	CYCLES ON CONTROL TEMPERATURE
INHIBIT DEFROST		OFF	ON	ON	OFF	CYCLES ON CONTROL TEMPERATURE

NOTE 1: FANS OFF UNTIL TIME SET ON ITEM 109 REACHED. IF 109 SET TOO 00:00 FANS CYCLE ON EVAPORATOR TEMPERATURE

NOTE 2: FANS CAN BE SET TO RUN DURING DEFROST, DRAIN DOWN AND LIQUID HOLD OFF USING ITEM 108.

Relay Output Rating

2A resistive.

Supply Requirements

230 V ac 48-62 Hz Supply 1 VA maximum

Note The information contained in this document applies to the current version of the unit supplied with it. Full operating manuals, item number and software variation information can be obtained from your supplier or JTL Systems.



This unit conforms with the relevant EU standards when fitted in accordance with its installation instructions.

Applicable Documentation

Item Numbers Doc No. 04793	Firmware Variations Doc No. 04794	Connections Diagram Doc No. 04796
Evaporator Manual Doc No. 01923	Installation Requirements Doc No. 03852	Schematic Diagram Doc No. 04797

SUCCEEDS® is the patented JTL algorithm for control of liquid injection into an evaporator using electronic expansion valves.

PREDICT® is the patented JTL pattern recognition algorithm for providing defrost on demand for the cabinets on a system.